

A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### PRACTICAL AIDS TO FINE PRINTING.

BY AN INLAND PRINTER.

ANY are the devices resorted to by the modern printer to produce fine work, one of the principal of which, and more frequently used than any other during the past few years, is what is commonly known as "rule-twisting." Designs both simple and intricate, some of them truly wonderful in their conception and execution, have been evolved from the fertile brain of the inventive compositor, and the pages of The Inland Printer have been the means, for some years past, of placing before the printing fraternity samples of more or less merit in this line of work.

Several of the designs above referred to have been both useful and ornamental, and have demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt the capabilities of brass rule in the hands of an ingenious and painstaking printer; but the question will arise in the minds of many as to whether it is a good thing to use brass rule in this way. Is there not some other method of arriving at equally good, if not better results, at a less expenditure of time and labor and without the waste of material which usually results from the production of these elaborate pieces of workmanship; for, without question, the rule used is rendered useless for any other purpose, and the time expended in executing the work might be more profitably employed. I do not wish to infer that time spent in the production of work of this nature is actually wasted, for such work has brought renown and profit to both the artist and his employer, and has, in one or two instances, been the means of establishing firms who make this particular kind of work a specialty. It will be my aim, in the succeeding paragraphs, to show how, by the aid of allied arts, similar results may be produced at a large saving in time and money.

Reference has been made by more than one writer in the pages of this journal to the benefit which a knowledge of drawing would be to a job printer. To young printers especially I would say, cultivate an aptitude for making sketches, preferably in outline, with pen and pencil, for you will be surprised to find how great a help

such knowledge will be when you are sufficiently advanced to practice job composition. Without the ability to sketch a design before you attempt to produce it in rulework, you will be placed much in the position of a builder who is called upon to erect a house without plans, — you might succeed in accomplishing the purpose you have in mind, but the chances are that you would meet some unlooked-for difficulty and your work be rendered useless and your time wasted. There is where your ability as a draftsman would prove valuable.

It is at this point, however, where I would call in aid No. 2-photography, in relation to engraving, to supplement aid No. 1-drawing, in producing the desired result in a neat, expeditious and economical manner. Of recent years photography has played such an important part in relation to letterpress printing, that printers of the present day must recognize the fact that photography is a very close ally, and will prove to be a still more close and valuable ally in the near future. Instead of making a rough sketch of the design you wish to reproduce as a printing surface, devote a little more time to your sketch and make a clear outline in ink of the design you wish to use, send it to the photo-engraver, and receive in return a zinc-plate, which you can have mortised for the insertion of type, at a cost little more than the electrotype of the rulework would amount to, had you produced your design in that manner. The design being reproduced in this way does not make you less an artist, while the saving to your employer of the time you would have expended upon the work and the cost of the rule used for it will be a considerable item. Besides this, designs can be made in this manner, and being mortised, may be used for several jobs at the mere cost of changing the type to be used in connection therewith. Designs suitable for use in billheads, invoices, business cards, etc., could be produced in endless variety in this manner, while cover pages for catalogues, titles, etc., might be made far more attractive and at much less cost. In dull seasons the artist-compositor could utilize spare moments in making new designs, and when work is rushing and a job comes in calling for something special, all he would have to do would be to select from among the

number of designs on hand the one most suitable, have the foreman send it to the photo-engraver, and while being engraved, utilize the time it would have taken him to make the design in brass in setting other work. The great advantage in this plan of procedure is that the design can be proportionately enlarged or reduced from the original to meet the requirements of space.

Now a few words in reference to fancy designs in brass rule apart from utility. Many designs have been worked out in brass rule apparently with no other purpose than simply to show what the compositor could do with the material at his command. That they are often out of proportion, and more frequently out of perspective goes without saying; for the rigidity of metal can rarely be overcome to such an extent as to produce graceful, wavy lines or perfect curves. As an instance of this a piece of work is here reproduced, executed

by Mr. W. C. Cary, of the American Bank Note Company of New York, representing a form being rolled by a printer. While approaching as near to nature as the material used would permit, the graceful outlines of the thumb and fingers of the human hand



are sadly wanting, while the roller has more the appearance of a log than of a flexible, yielding, composition roller. The form being rolled is also far from being perfect; yet this piece of work, small though it is, and exhibiting the patience and ingenuity of Mr. Cary in a marked degree, must have taken several hours to accomplish. An outline sketch of the same subject would have taken, say, at the most, an hour to draw; a photoreproduction of the drawing would have cost, perhaps, twice as much as the electrotype of the rulework; the saving in time of execution would amount to three or four hundred per cent, and a more pleasing result would have been attained. All these items count when they have to be borne in mind while estimating the cost of "fancy" work, and where there is much competition they weigh heavily against the production of such work.

Another production by an artist-printer, shown in the present issue of this journal, is quaint in design and neat in execution. It represents a farm laborer with fork in hand, apparently disturbed in his occupation by something which has attracted his attention from his work. The pose of the figure is good and the execution admirable; but apart from being a remarkable piece of rulework it has little value. A well executed pen-drawing would be of greater value and more perfect execution; while many feet of brass rule would have been saved to serve its legitimate function in other work of a less pretentious nature.

Many years ago an old friend of the writer was discoursing upon the probable aids to letterpress printing that would be utilized in the future. He was an amateur photographer, and spent many hours dabbling with wet

collodion, negatives, positives, and other accessories to the camera; and he advanced the theory that photography would play a very important part in connection with letterpress printing. Of course, we youngsters (at that time) laughed at him, as we could not see what possible connection photography could have with type and rule, but fleeting years have justified his prediction, and the many uses to which photography is put as an ally of the letterpress printer of the present day are only a forecast of the greater and closer bonds in which the two arts are to be drawn in the future. Photography will be to the job printer what the typesetting machine will be to the book and newspaper printer, and for this reason the job printer needs to be more an artist with the pencil than with the rule curver and twister. Young printers should bear this in mind and add to their other attainments a practical knowledge of outline drawing at least.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### PRIVATE LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK.

BY W. I. WAY.

HAT the number of private libraries in the United States is on the increase goes without saying, but of the character and interest of many of the books in these collections only readers of such works as Mr. Péne du Bois' "Four Private Libraries of New York," and Mr. D. M. Tredwell's "Monograph on Privately Illustrated Books" can be cognizant. The publisher of Mr. du Bois' book is himself a book-lover, a kindred spirit of Conquet's, a publisher of a type rare in these There cannot be much profit in his ventures, but this seems a thing aside with Mr. Duprat. All his publications thus far have been in limited editions. His stock of old books is limited, in editions the choicest obtainable, rare and in fine bindings, and his own ventures go at once out of print. These latter are dainty specimens of typography and illustration — consummate examples of the highest art in bookmaking. English books must bear DeVinne's imprint. His purpose seems to be to elevate and stimulate the taste of book-collectors, and he is doing his full share to present American authors in suitable dresses. His place of business is not a "shop." It wears no aspect of barter. Bookselling and publishing seem not so much to be his vocation as his avocation. Mr. Duprat is an invalid and gets about with difficulty, but Madam Duprat, his only assistant, is a charming and amiable hostess. The quiet rendezvous on Fifth avenue, New York, is a delightful place to pass an afternoon, and hither repair the "mighty book-hunters" of Gotham, the Messrs. Beach, Avery, Jolly-Bavoillot and Black, whose collections make up the initial volume of Mr. du Bois' series. Mr. du Bois' work is not a dry catalogue of the books found in these collections. It is a most entertaining treatise on the delightful Art of the Decade. It is spiced with anecdotes of books, book-lovers, binders and artists. Its chapter-heads are suggestive - Library of Romanticists, Historical Book-covers, The Elzevirs, The Vignettists,

A Blue Diamond, etc., and it contains much helpful information, for Mr. du Bois is a man of positive opinions. One fancies he must be little in sympathy with the Grangerite, the vandal who destroys many books that he may illustrate one that is a favorite. There is another kind of illustrator, the book-lover of the decade, who has the margins and fly-leaves of his books enriched with delicate water-color sketches or pen drawings made by artists, or who has poets write original verses thereon. Sometimes the book-lover of the decade has separate sheets containing sketches and poems inserted in his treasures. Bibliophiles of this genus are now common in France and America. They are rarely to be met with in other countries, however; perhaps because only Frenchmen and Americans are willing to pay the price. Twenty-five years ago Ruskin told us that our English cousins preferred to spend their money on their horses and wine cellars. "How long," he says, "most people would look at the best book before they would give the price of a large turbot for it! Though there have been men who have pinched their stomachs and bared their backs to buy a book, whose libraries were cheaper to them, I think, in the end, than most mens' dinners are." The poet Glatigny was one of those who pinched their stomachs and bared their backs. His education was accidental, and his poetic taste and skill extraordinarily fine and delicate. This we learn from Mr. Lang, who also gives us a touching note on Glatigny: "In his life of starvation (he had often to sleep in omnibuses and railway stations), he frequently spent the price of a dinner on a new book. He lived to read and to dream, and if he bought books he had not the wherewithal to live. Still he bought them, and he died! His own poems were beautifully printed by Lemerre, and it may be a joy to him (si mentem mortalia tangunt) that they are now so highly valued that the price of a copy would have kept the author alive and happy for a month."

In Mr. du Bois' book many side-lights are thrown on French authors, authors whose names are unfamiliar to uncultivated American ears. It is interesting for us to read in a list of projected books the title of one by Jules Vabres "L'Incommodité des Commodes" and to learn that the book is famous, and has famously noted its author. "Jules Vabres is the author of a book which was never written. He is the author of nothing else."

On another page Mr. du Bois gives us a tale, not hitherto in print, by Alfred De Vigny, whose "Cinq-Mars" was so beautifully done into an English dress by Little, Brown & Co. a year or so ago.

Bookbinders, ancient and modern, come in for their share of praise or blame. "Comparisons are odious," says Mr. du Bois, "but tant pis! If Marius-Michel had the grace of Matthews; if Matthews gilded as well as Marius-Michel, or only as well as Léon Gruel; if Zaehnsdorf had the feu sacré of either Marius-Michel, Matthews or Gruel, there would be four perfect books of the decade, for these express perfectly their classicism,

and the decade acclaims classicism perfectly expressed." Mr. William Morris is an amateur printer and the poet-author-artist of a great decorative poem, but we were hardly prepared to hear that Mr. Morris' daughter May is an amateur bookbinder; one of her specimens, a symphony in silk embroidery, is in the possession of Mr. S. P. Avery. This Mr. Avery, by the way, has a marvelous collection of uniques. His copy of Irving's "Knickerbocker" printed for the Grolier Club, is bound by Zaehnsdorf in Dutch orange morocco, gilded at the edges over water-colors of landscapes of New Amsterdam by George H. Boughton. It contains original drawings by Mr. Boughton and poems in the handwriting of Robert Browning, Andrew Lang, Austin Dobson and William Black. The verse by Mr. Black is reprinted here:

"DEAR FRIEND:

Of all good things you're most deserving,
But this appeal is quite un-Irving;
The only Knickerbockers I know
Are those made up and sold by Kino;
And where's the link 'twixt New York history
And grouse and salmon; that's the mystery!
I give it up: I have no text!
I cannot preach! call on the next!"

Mr. du Bois' book is so full of good things that it is hard to make choice of selections. One must needs be a bibliophile and something more to fully comprehend all his delicate touches. His is a poetic prose, with the sparkle of his native France. "The art of the eighteenth century gave its charm unreservedly. It gave to the voices of the lovers, in the pastoral of Longus, murmurs of rivulets; to their lips blushes of roses; to their kisses the chastity of angels. In their eyes are their souls reflected, filled with Heaven." The vignettists who were in their zenith at the middle of the eighteenth century have still their worshipers, and Mr. de Forest's collection of these must be one of the most complete and exhaustive ever attempted. "Of the eighteenth century," says Mr. du Bois, "it is not the poetry that is precious. Voluptuous, its shepherds had in their veins rosewater; the gods that it made of the forces and energies of Nature were of soft paste. Its paganism was vague. It recited eclogues of love, madrigals, vows, romances; it served, as Musset said, milk and sugar in tender-green tights. In poems, Eglé had an inch of rouge on her cheeks, and Tircis wore garnetcolored bows at his knees."

Written for The Inland Printer.

#### PRINTING HALF-TONE PLATES.

NO. V.-BY A WESTERN PRESSMAN.

In the preceding paper the illustrations were of the shades which go to make up the complete overlay in part. The illustration shown herewith (No. 3) shows a complete overlay with all the parts securely pasted in proper position—the part shown in illustration No. 1, in the previous article, being placed first, and over it the part represented in illustration No. 2, which latter serves not only to secure the former but also to assist

the proper gradation in lights and shadows. It is assumed that all printing offices have job presses or even a Washington hand press on which may be printed the preliminary work necessary for an overlay cutter, namely, a machine that can be made to print a fair impression, a pair of good rollers and a can of good cut ink (black, of course).

I find in my experience that the groundwork for a half-tone overlay is best made from a tinted sheet fifty pounds to the ream (24 by 38 inches), and I should recommend it for all such purposes, as it is between the two extremes, namely, plate paper, on which the illustrations are to be printed, and newspaper stock; and,

to any required consistency without impairing it in that respect.

The cylinder and bearers being found correct, the pressman should procure an extra heavy pressboard, known as scabbard, over which should be drawn a piece of extra heavy unbleached cotton of sufficient dimensions to cover every part of the printing surface. Some pressmen prefer a heavy sheet of manila paper, about one hundred pounds to the ream, as a substitute for the cotton in which to bind the pressboard to the cylinder; but, as this is a fixture, it is left to the judgment of the pressman which of the two he prefers to use; personally, I prefer the paper to the cotton. After testing these

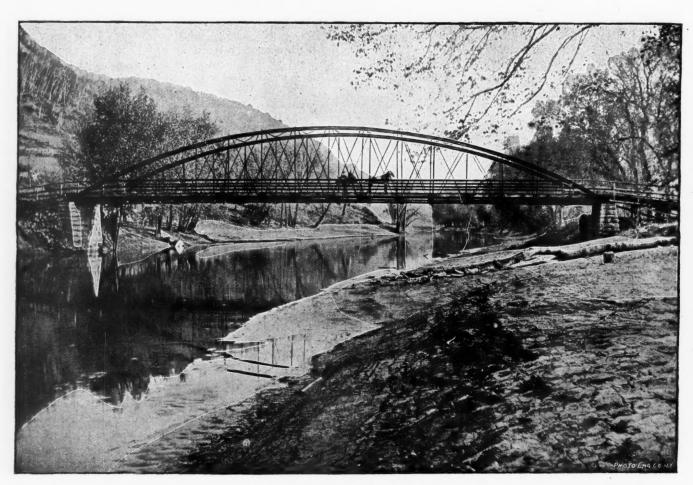


ILLUSTRATION No. 3.

as heretofore stated, all the fine tints of the engraving can be retained by its means without affecting the faint lines by its fiber. It will not require any paring on its edges, as is invariably the case if heavier paper be used. French folio should only be used for the shades and heavy blacks, and at no time should more than these two kinds of overlay- paper be used, no matter how large or small the illustration, if it be a half-tone plate. Some pressmen, in the preparation of this overlay, use flour paste to stick the various parts of the overlay. The paste may suit for small editions, but I find in large editions it is much better and safer to use mucilage, as reliance can be placed at all times on its adhesiveness, and it can be diluted

and finding out that there is no possible chance of them moving, the pressman will then place on the cylinder two sheets of the paper on which the illustrations are to be printed, and over them a dampened sheet which should be pasted both ends and permitted to dry before proceeding further. After finding that the sheet is dry, the pressman must then run four or five sheets of fifty-pound paper through the press to ascertain what effect the previous packing of the cylinder had on the form. The pressman will then mark out his underlay sheet in the usual manner with the various kinds of paper, such as newspaper and folio. If, after pulling the sheets, the pressman cannot mark the sheet on the back, on account of the impression being indistinct or faint, he

should run a sheet of cardboard (bristol) through the rollers, which will transfer the ink to the same, and he may then commence to mark his sheet from the face, the inked cardboard being under the sheet, and he never will miss the part he wishes to underlay. The pressman may be compelled to do a considerable amount of underlaying before he can observe the marks for the transfer to the cylinder in order to see where to attach his overlay. Some presses are cut deeper on the printing segment than others, and possibly they may require an extra board or two on the cylinder.

After finding that the form is properly leveled up, the pressman will then attach his overlays to the cylinder of the United States invariably insist that the pressmen in their employ must do the most of their make-ready by underlaying, and overlaying is only resorted to as an auxiliary by way of some slight trimming to a few parts of the illustration.

Too many pressmen are given to too much overlaying, or, as it is termed, too much make-ready, which is so much time wasted unnecessarily. If the form is properly leveled up and underlaid, it should not be moved nor should a plate be disturbed from the block until the edition is worked off. They never can be put back in the same place from which they have been removed. After putting the finishing touches to the

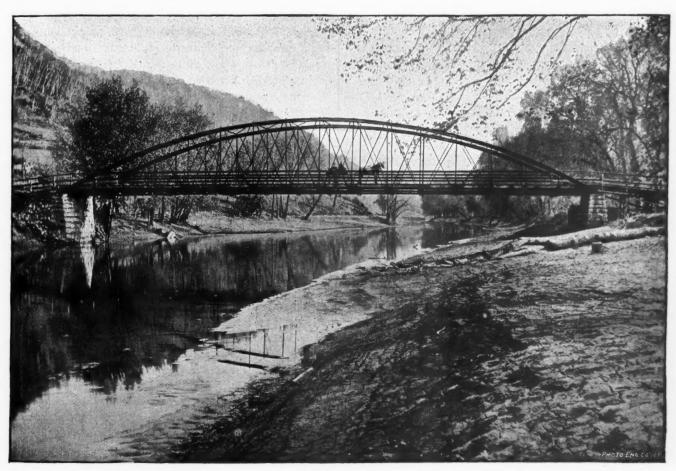


ILLUSTRATION No. 4.

and in such a manner that there will be no possible chance for them to move on the press.

A dampened sheet is then placed over them, both ends of which must be pasted or gummed, and allowed to dry, causing the overlay to hug the cylinder. Three sheets of dry paper are then run, and allowance made for a manila sheet as a binder over all. On the printed sheet commence to trim up, which can be done with either tissue in some parts and folio in others that may require to be brought out more prominently.

To show the illustration as the artist intended, the pressman should resort to as little overlaying or makeready as possible. He should do the most of his work by underlaying. The most prominent publishing houses

form, the pressman should draw a heavy manila sheet over all, allowance having been made for the same.

It is absolutely necessary, in order to have the illustration appear at all times clear and bright, that the pressman should have at hand a small can of benzine and a good stiff brush, known in the trade as a pick brush, the bristles of which should be stiff enough to remove all particles of dirt or other foreign substances that may adhere to the plate from coming in contact with the form rollers, and which has been emitted from the ink fountain or fuzz from the paper.

It is well to wash up rollers and the form about every two or three hours, and in doing so the pressman must not bear too heavy with the brush, as the hair being stiff it may have a tendency to scratch the plate. The pressman, after washing his form in benzine, should have at hand a dampened sponge with which to lightly touch the form, which will cause the ink to take to the plate much sooner than it ordinarily would, and I would cheerfully recommend it to be used both on type or plate forms, if it is desired to proceed with the work immediately.

Some pressmen usually have at hand a tester to ascertain if the rollers are set too high or too low on the form. This useful tool can be made out of a small piece of steel or iron made type high — that is  $\frac{15}{10}$  of an inch. If the rollers bind to the plates too hard it causes them to wear out sooner than they would if they just touch the form lightly. The work will appear much better, and will not have that muggy appearance that certain printing which I have examined presents.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

# THE UNITED TYPOTHETÆ OF AMERICA AND THE NINE-HOUR QUESTION.

BY A UNION PRINTER.

In perusing the proceedings of the meeting of the United Typothetæ of America, held in Cincinnati in October last, some thoughts came to the surface which, as an employé and a union man, I desire to submit for the consideration of employing printers and my fellowworkmen.

The president, Mr. Pugh, in his address, devotes considerable attention to the vote of the various unions on the nine-hour proposition, and displays unqualified pleasure at the outcome. In an analysis thereof, the results of twenty of the principal unions of the country, comprising a membership of 13,483, are given, which shows that but 3,985 voted for, while 1,257 voted against, and the conclusion is reached that the showing in favor of nine hours is a weak one. While the result of the vote is not what was expected by a large and influential portion of the International Union membership, the assumption that those who did not vote are opposed to making a stand for the nine-hour day is not as warrantable as is the belief that they are willing at most any time to enter the contest, providing one is decided upon by those most directly interested. Their neglect may arise from other reasons than a want of conviction to the principle involved. For instance, they may have considered the time for preparation and the notice to employers too short. Besides, the newspaper men generally left the voting to the book and job printers, not wishing to forestall their verdict. These are more substantial reasons for the nature of the vote than the insinuation that the existence of the Typothetæ was a controlling influence. For the president to read no other lesson from the vote than that the International Union is afraid because the Typothetæ exists, shows a weakness of conception hardly expected.

Rays of hope during the past year or so have occasionally flickered through the cloudy sky of conviction that the inauguration of the nine-hour day meant a clash of

arms between the International Union and the Typothetæ, but the proceedings of the last annual meeting of the latter organization forces the fact to the front that it is unalterably and unqualifiedly opposed to the shorter working day. Listen to the president:

On principle, I believe printers are very strongly in favor of nine hours as a working day. I believe the proprietors recognize that opinion, and were they assured that it would be generally carried out, and in the jurisdiction of our organization nine hours was the rule in practice, much of their opposition would vanish; but it is because they do not see the way to that realization that united opposition is now taken.

It will be observed that under the most favorable circumstances the president refuses to commit himself to the shorter day. He states that if the Typothetæ were assured that the nine-hour day would be generally carried out, "and in the jurisdiction of our organization nine hours was the rule in practice, much of its opposition would vanish." Great encouragement is here given the International Union to be patient and conciliatory. The Typothetæ wants to be "assured" by somebody or something that the nine-hour day, if decided upon, will be generally carried out. It does seem rather unreasonable to ask the International Union to furnish this guarantee, as is inferred; but to the extent of its capacity and numbers the nine-hour day would no doubt be in vogue. If the whole ground is not then covered the fault will rest upon the shoulders of that class which the Typothetæ no doubt looks to with a salvation sort of interest - the non-unionist, and the employers them-

The opposition to International Union principles is trifling, though, when compared with the antagonism existing toward the organization itself, if one is to judge from actions and words. To look forward toward a mutual agreement with the Typothetæ upon the nine-hour or any other question seems hopeless. On general principles it is bitterly and stubbornly opposed to the International Union, and refuses to recognize it. Its conventions and committee meetings furnish ample proof of this. The executive committee, at its special meeting of July last, presented this, as the president calls it, fair proposition:

While we recommend opposition to this nine-hour rule, which has been made exclusively by the employed, without a proper knowledge of the conditions of the trade, we are ready to unite with the employés of our respective offices in any feasible attempt to secure a common advantage by means of mutual concession.

No recognition is here given the International Union, the creator of "this nine-hour rule," which, to say the least, displays a narrow spirit and a poor conception of the entire question. The International Union has existed, exists now, and will continue to exist in the future. It has always been and is now a strong and conservative organization. But the Typothetæ, four years old, in its wisdom, fails to recognize it. With a magnanimity that it is hoped will not fail of recognition by those referred to, it is "ready to unite with its employés in any feasible attempt to secure a common advantage by means of mutual concessions." This simply means

nothing at all so far as a settlement of the shorter day is concerned. The Typothetæ knows, or should know, that the union "employés of their respective offices," as individuals, will open no negotiations with it toward a settlement of the nine-hour or any other question of such general import. They are hardly so foolish as that, notwithstanding the hope that they might be so. If the nine-hour day cannot be gained by united action, it certainly cannot be by individual or intermittent endeavor. Why, then, continue the farce of talking about settling International Union questions by expressing a willingness to meet "the employés of our respective offices"? It certainly looks like an attempt to have it appear that the Typothetæ was willing to fairly consider the question, while in fact it has no intention of doing so.

To the objection that the nine-hour rule was made exclusively by the employed, the question might be asked: "How long would the employed have to wait before the proposition emanated from any other source?"

A continued reading of the president's address reveals the fact that members of the Typothetæ have invested in plants over \$50,000,000. If the nonorganized employer - the mountain that arises when the shorter workday is broached — the man whom it is feared will work ten hours and underbid the nine-hour shop — is such a factor in competition, how is this showing, to which the president points with pride, accounted for? It creates the impression that, notwithstanding the exactions of organized labor, hard times, amateur and unorganized competition, the business is not so desperately unprofitable as it is at certain periods stated to be. What prevents the job printing trade from being a really high-paying business is the same narrow selfishness in bidding by proprietors that is displayed towards organized labor. In this respect the Typothetæ is strikingly consistent. And in both these respects it is unwise. If more energy was expended and attention paid to the question of fair profits instead of planning and scheming to secure absolute control over employés, by destroying their union, or by persuading them not to become union men, the printing business would be vastly elevated and profited. To assert, as some no doubt will, that the employé would stand in the way of such a consummation, by unreasonable demands for greater compensation, would be unwarrantable and contrary to the history of the International Union.

The question of how best to utilize this \$50,000,000 worth of property so as to insure a fair return to both employer and employé is next considered, which involves the apprentice difficulty. After asserting that apprentices are an expense rather than a profit, which will, no doubt, be news to a good many, in face of the desire of most employers to have their offices over-running with them, the president of the Typothetæ reaches the conclusion that the technical school is the solution of the apprentice problem. He would recommend the establishment and maintenance of technical schools, where the apprentice would receive a broader conception of

the trade rather "than to pay the expense of educating him in a narrow sort of way in one's office, and after the term of apprenticeship was completed to find that, on account of the associations formed in the course of that education, he has pledged himself to some society to go out on a strike whenever that society may see fit." What a generous and just exposition of the principles of unionism the close of this sentence is. How truthful, how conciliatory! But let us continue under quotation marks: "Would not a higher class of labor be more self-reliant? Would it attach itself to associations in which the majority were ignorant and uneducated, and would it be willing to sacrifice a part of its wages to even up some tramp? I do not think there is an employer in our organization but would be willing to pay the very highest market value for the best class of labor, provided he did not have to pay an unwarranted amount for poor labor." As to whether the technical school graduate would be more self-reliant or not is, of course, a matter of conjecture. But if he would be, in a true sense, more self-reliant than the printer of today he would have to be so much the more strongly organized. With the principle of organization growing in every direction, and obtaining more extended and higher recognition every day, and practiced by his employer, what would be expected of this bright intellect that is to burst forth from the technical school? The reference to the majority of the members of the International Union as being ignorant and uneducated is, of course, putting the facts mildly. Why the entire membership was not so accused is inexplicable. If the intention of the Typothetæ is to stick at half the membership, a suggestion is offered: Instead of indulging in tautological terms by saying "ignorant and uneducated," why not substitute "drunken" for one of them? No doubt the omission to do so was an oversight by the president. But granting that half the membership of the International Union is "ignorant and uneducated," the question might be asked: "Whose fault is it?" Is the International Union blamable because the employers took these "ignorant and uneducated" boys into their offices and assured them that they would be taught the art of printing? The International Union, as an organization, tries in every way to elevate the standard of competency, and thereby improve the trade, but the employers stand in its way by taking into their offices "ignorant and uneducated" boys in preference to intelligent and educated ones because they can be had cheaper. How many employers are there who insist upon their apprentices being at least fifteen years of age and in possession of a common school education? Not one out of ten is a safe assertion, simply because such a boy's market value is from \$1 to \$3 per week higher than the "ignorant and uneducated" one. There is no getting away from the truth of this, and it is respectfully submitted as a partial solution of the apprentice and poor workman problems. Typographical unions, in agreeing with employers upon a scale of wages, fix a minimum amount — an amount which the poorest man

is worth; and it is at such times as scale-making that none appreciate more fully than executive officers the value of a competent membership. What the president of the Typothetæ means by the "highest market value for labor," unless the union scale is considered, is rather murky. Perhaps he means that he would like the exclusive privilege of fixing a value—as he no doubt would like to have his customers do on any work they wished done. The capital of the employé is his labor, and to be true to himself he must see that it is invested with profit and honor. He should endeavor to obtain remuneration enough to satisfy wants that are consistent with his intelligence, refinement and capacity for profitable production, and at the same time uphold his personal rights and privileges.

The beneficial results that have accrued to the producing classes within the past decade through intelligent organization are too great to be computed by any set figures. They have been of an educational as well as of a financial nature. They have taught producers that under the present industrial conditions their whole salvation lies in organization and cooperation - intelligent, honorable. With this growth of organization and education has grown the shorter workday. And the International Union has merely kept pace with the procession. It is no spasmodic or ill-considered proposition for it to ask for nine hours as a day's work. When it does do so it will be because it is convinced of the justness and need thereof. And while the decision is in abeyance, consideration of the advisability of fighting an intelligent and tolerant organization and the benefits that would result from friendly relations and amicable adjustments of controverted questions are respectfully submitted to members of the United Typothetæ of America.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### PRINTING IN THE FUTURE.

BY O. V. L.

THE hand compositors on straight composition may as well recognize at once that the typesetting machine will make great inroads into their occupation in the near future. It is useless for the compositors or others to deny this fact, even to themselves, and hug the delusion that the machines cannot be made a success. It is within the nature of progress in the perfecting of machinery that reasonably perfect and practical typesetting machines will soon be quite extensively introduced.

Then what is the long-headed and far-seeing compositor of the present to do to keep up with the progress of the world, and not to become a "back number"? Let him make a study of the different typesetting machines theoretically, and gather such information as he may be able to gather from printed descriptions and instructions. It, of course, would be better still, if he has the opportunity, to make a practical study of a machine, and become an operator upon it. The progress of the machine will resemble, in many respects, the progress made by the typewriter, and the persons who first become operators upon them will be the ones to reap the most

benefit from their introduction. And who is more fitted to become operators than the hand compositors?

Already, even though the present typesetting machines are crude samples of mechanism, they are being very extensively experimented with in the larger offices and with quite satisfactory results as to saving in cost of composition and gain in speed.

No fear may be entertained, I think, that the typesetting machine will affect job composition further than as to bookwork. And, also, the compositor of display advertisements and setter of headings upon the newspaper need not fear the machine, as it is conceded that the machine is not capable of doing such work as theirs. But another art is menacing the job compositor, and that is the art of photo-engraving or zinc etching. More and more will the products of the pen and ink designer and artist, assisted by the etcher, take the place of curve line and "fancy" job composition. Soon the job printer will rely more upon the zinc etchings for attaining pleasing effects than he will rely upon rule twisting, bending, or whatever you may term it. The compositor will have appropriate illustrations of suitable size to intersperse in the body of the job, work off the edges of the paper, work in tints, etc. The type line then will be plain and straight. Not only will the compositor have illustrations and cuts at his disposal, but he will have initial letters, "curliques," etc.; and even it will in some cases be found cheaper, quicker and more satisfactory for the proprietor to have a piece of work reproduced in its entirety. The process of zinc etching has already revolutionized some branches of the trade, such as wood engraving, lithography, etc., to a certain extent, and it will affect them to a still greater extent, and its circle of influence will constantly increase. The cost of the production in zinc etching is rapidly moving toward the minimum, and the capacity and rapidity toward the maximum. Whole books may be reproduced cheaply, rapidly, and the size of page to be the same or different at the will of the producer, and all this without any damage occurring to the original book. This will do away with much composition, and at the present time we can see the effects of this mode of reproduction in the case of the recent reprints of a dictionary and of an encyclopedia.

As I have offered suggestions to the straight matter compositor, I may now venture to offer a few words to the job hand. Study the use of cuts as a means of display in work, and collect samples and keep posted upon the cuts, more or less artistic, which are produced by the different zinc-etching establishments. It might not be far wrong to advise a job compositor who may have a bent in that direction to become a practical zinc etcher. There are as yet comparatively few men engaged in that calling and the demand is sure to increase.

In closing I will say that it would be time well spent for the reader to study the matter over from whatever point the perusal of this article may interest him and then to form his own conclusions as to whether I have hit the mark or not.

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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING [Entered at the Chicago postoffice as second-class matter.]

Published Monthly by

# THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

212, 214 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1892.

THE INLAND PRINTER is issued promptly on the fifth of each month, and will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in printing, engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping, bookbinding, and in the paper and stationery trades. Persons connected with any of these lines of industry will confer a favor by sending news from their section of the country pertaining to the above trades, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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THE INLAND PRINTER may be obtained at retail, and subscriptions will be received by all newsdealers throughout the United States and Canada.

Any printer who is a friend of this journal will confer a favor on us by sending the names of responsible newsdealers in his city in case he cannot find it on sale there.

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# OUR ILLUSTRATIONS OF CHICAGO.

T this time, when Chicago is centering the attention  ${f A}$  of the world, our readers will appreciate the views shown in another part of this issue illustrative of two phases of her life. The busy scene at the Haymarket has an admirable foil in the "bits" from Jackson Park, and no less interesting in an educational sense is the sketch of the entrance of the new public library, which may be found sufficiently suggestive of the simplicity and dignity of the complete design.

Chicago is a city of wonderful progress and enterprise, but her history is not eventful beyond the disastrous conflagration of 1871, hence the Inter Ocean competition for a figure which would be typical of her history, enterprise and progress was a somewhat difficult one, the successful termination of which may be judged in connection with the views already mentioned.

#### BIRTHDAY OF GEORGE W. CHILDS.

May twelfth, the natal day of George W. Childs, will be commenced. will be commemorated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, by the formal opening and dedication of the Printers' Home, so nobly endowed by Mr. Childs and his business partner and co-philanthropist, Anthony J. Drexel. Mr. Childs has signified his intention of being present at the dedication and also of visiting some of the western cities en route, Chicago among the number, hence all descriptions of business and social organizations are vieing with each other to do him honor during his visit and will leave no means unused to testify their appreciation of his many admirable qualities and far-reaching benevolence. The spontaneity of these evidences of regard cannot fail to be grateful to Mr. Childs, accustomed though he is to be so received. His name is on the roll with the honored names of those who were lovers of their fellow men, who aimed to shield them from the rough usages of adversity and to make the laborer's life more tolerable, to lift mankind to a higher plane of thought and action, and who have spared neither time nor money in furtherance of these plans. Those who come in daily contact with Mr. Childs appreciate and admire him the most, and it is not too much to say that the twelfth of May will be marked as a memorial day by the printers of America for ages to come.

# ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

URRENT matters of the greatest importance now awaiting consideration at the hands of the delegates to the fortieth annual convention of the International Typographical Union, which convenes in the City of Philadelphia on the 13th day of June next, promise to make the deliberations of that assemblage of more widespread interest to the printers of America than has attended the outcome of any past convention in the history of the organization. Many circumstances combine to warrant this conclusion, probably the most prominent of which attach to the completion and opening of the Printers' Home in Colorado Springs.

As is well known, THE INLAND PRINTER has always manifested a lively interest for the successful consummation of this enterprise, believing as we do that the Home would ultimately be of much credit to those directly interested, by removing the imputation of neglect as regards the aged or superannuated members of the fraternity. It was therefore with much concern that we read the recent communication emanating from the Topeka (Kan.) Union, containing an apparently wellfounded warning to the effect that under certain possible contingencies the title to the property on which the Home is erected might at some future time be found to be less secure than it was understood to be, so much so in fact that there was a possibility that the title might pass from the control of those who contributed the necessary means for its establishment. But it seems that the officers of the International Union anticipated this

difficulty, and wisely took such precautionary measures as will render such an event beyond a probability. Still it remains for the International Union at its next convention, with the aid of reliable legal advice, to institute such proceedings as will remove all possibility of doubt in this respect, for whatever financial measures the convention may adopt for the future support of the Home will be seriously affected by any doubt as to the permanent validity of the title to the property. Legal counsel of competent and recognized authority on titles under the law of the State of Colorado should immediately be secured to settle this point for good.

There is no doubt but that the members of the Philadelphia convention will be as unanimous for some curtailment of the hours of labor, as were those of the Boston convention a year ago. It is beyond question that the desire for a shorter workday is so deep-rooted in the minds of the printers of this country, that there is little likelihood that they will let the occasion pass without again emphasizing their wishes in this respect. Judging from the tone of their reputed organs, it would appear as though the views of the employing printers have undergone considerable modification as regards this issue during the past year. So marked is this symptom in certain directions that it holds out a hope that should the International Union approach this question in a proper spirit and with conciliatory measures, an amicable settlement of this much vexed question may be reached in the near future - a consummation devoutly to be wished for.

The events of the past year furnish abundant testimony, if such were needed, of the folly of engaging in strikes as a profitable method of securing an improvement in the prevailing conditions of labor. We are satisfied that a respectable majority of the printers of this country are altogether opposed to this rather questionable resort, and would have little hesitation in so recording themselves were the opportunity to do so set plainly before them. The International Union has on more than one occasion in the past few years enacted laws that its members fondly hoped would confine strikes to cases of actual necessity as a last protest against needless or uncalled-for oppression. Notwithstanding this, a handful of enthusiastic individuals gaining ascendency for a brief period in a local union can generally be depended upon to precipitate a fracas that is usually attended by irreparable injury. Further efforts should be made to render occurrences of this kind an impossibility. Should any of the members of the coming convention feel that their ultra radical proclivities must find a vent in some direction, they will have to look no further than the City of Philadelphia itself for an eloquent reminder of the utter stupidity of their pet theories at this\_time. There is little fear, however, but that the mass of the delegates will prove equal to the task of faithfully carrying out the wishes of the printers of the country at large on all vital issues.

In beginning their fifth decade as an organized body charged with the enactment of measures looking to the amelioration of the condition of the journeymen printer, we tender our congratulations to the members of the International Typographical Union, and trust that their deliberations will bear the stamp of prudence and sagacity.

## COLLEGE-TRAINED JOURNALISTS AND PRINTER-JOURNALISTS.

N nearly every city of importance in the United States, schools of journalism are either already formed or projected and the majority of the colleges have added a course of journalism to their curriculum. Without in any degree deprecating the value of a systematic theoretical training in colleges for fitting young men or women to grapple more successfully with the problems of practical journalism, it would be well for some of these eager aspirants for reportorial or editorial fame to pause and consider what their opportunities are or will be to put their accomplishments in practice when they have "graduated with honors." In other words, what chance will they have to "catch on." A young man who has been at college or school until his nineteenth year has not in the nature of things been self-sustaining, and the amount he is able to earn by employment on a daily paper after his graduation would certainly seem as though the money spent in preparing him for that occupation was a bad investment. It is not to be denied that the majority of newspaper men today are college-trained men and they are generally at the head of their profession, but this fact only makes the chances of the graduate of today still more slim when in competition with the graduate of the composing room, who has been accustomed from his boyhood to hear the live issues each day hotly discussed, who knows nearly every politician of prominence and much of his private history, who knows the intricacies of the composing room and what difficulties are to be contended with, who, though he knows "little Latin and no Greek," yet is practical in all his ideas and has sound judgment of human nature, and who when the winds of adversity blow too chill takes from his vest pocket a composing rule and hies him to the top floor and comfortably "pulls out" a "string" while his college-bred competitor is dolefully copying hotel registers at \$10 per week.

The practical printer who has been ambitious enough to study and train himself for journalism will take the lead of the collegian of equal fortune. He is in a position to wait his opportunity, and to bargain for his services, and generally receives compensation in some degree approximating his value to the journal in whose service he is employed. The collegians are generally, if their means are limited, so desirous of getting a situation, that whatever is offered them is accepted, and when employed it is seldom they have an opportunity to display the accomplishments which they have acquired. With the man of independent means, who thinks he has a taste for journalism, the opportunities, as in other professions, are more favorable, but to none but the printer-journalist is the intuition of what journalism should be more largely given.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### TO THE APPRENTICE IN THE PRESSROOM.

BY F. W. THOMAS.

POPULAR idea : A "pressfeeder" between acts.

This kind of a boy is the natural product of the department system now in use by many large offices. A boy is hired to feed press, not to learn to be a pressman — much less is he ap-

prenticed. Now, boys, is he not a model of industry? Are not his prospects bright? There can be no question but that he will grow up an honor to his parents and to the office where he served his time. Such a boy could never become a degraded, out-of-work, whiskysoaked "comp." Such a result would be incompatible with his very make-up. One may know to look at him that no moment of his will be spent in idle loafing. He will be one of those men who are up and doing. He will not think merely of pay-days, and strive to see how much he can loaf between them, but he will ever be on the alert for an opportunity to further the interests of his employers. The Gordon jobber he feeds will always be in the best of repair - no loose nuts will work off when the press is in motion, to cause several dollars loss in repairs and several more in lost time. No bearing will ever get hot from lack of oil. The belt will not suddenly part some day in the middle of a rush job and cause vexatious delay. Such a boy would see the lace leather coming loose, and tighten it in time. Such a boy will never leave a pile of stock on the upper feedboard and go for a drink, while the press is still running. He would know, of course, that even if the throw-off lever was pushed over, that the pile of stock might fall into the press as it closed, and mash the type and even break the press. He will keep the press wiped clean so that if a good sheet or a postal card should slip over the gauges, it will not necessarily become greased. He will see to it that the bed of the press is frequently cleaned, and any specks of dirt sticking to it scraped off. He will also notice, when a form which has been lifted after it has been made ready is put back on the press, if the grippers are still clear of the type. Pressmen have been known to put a form in wrong side up - particularly envelopes, and other forms purposely reversed. In this case an impression on the gripping fingers is a most undesirable thing. Such a boy will prove a profitable and desirable adjunct to the office, one on whom the foreman can depend.

Now is this true? Will he? That is the question, will not the boy who sits dangling his legs over the edge of a table whistling "Annie Rooney" between forms be the very opposite of all this?

Now, what sort of a boy are you? Would the sketch fit you or not? If it does, you had better stop and think that, while pressfeeding may be a good job for a boy, it is not very lucrative employment for a full-grown man—and you are rapidly nearing that age. The time

to learn is now, while you are young and have plenty of time. Make a business of learning; if your ambition is to set type, do not slight presswork, thinking it unimportant. There will come many a time, when you are older, when a practical knowledge of presswork will stand you well in hand. Do not be in too much of a hurry to leave the pressroom, even if you have the opportunity. There are enough half-made printers in the United States now to last a hundred years. There is no business in which thoroughness is a stronger essential of success than job printing.

The valuable boy is the boy who notices. Who notices whether a form contains wooden-based electros or not before he scrubs it with lye, and wets and warps the cuts. He is the boy who notices what older and better printers do, and then puts the information where he can find it. The boy who notices when one-half of a run of circulars is accidentally placed "wrong end to" on the feedboard. The boy who notices if there is not enough ink running. The boy who notices whether a rag is oily or not before he cleans the press with it. An oily rag has been known to leave just enough grease on the disk so that it could not be seen and yet would smut up a run of fine colored ink, and perhaps ruin an otherwise good job.

The appreciated boy—the one who does not have to "kick for a raise" is the one who notices whether type jerks out of a form or not. Of course type ought not to pull out of a form; but they do, just the same, and the careful pressfeeder is always on the alert for such things. If a quad works up type-high and leaves its ugly black impression with every sheet, he will notice it at once. Feeding with him is not mere mechanical motion, for so many shillings a day. It is honest labor with conscience in it, and that is what all work should be.

Presswork is not a question of muscle, it is a question of brains. A real pressman must be a good deal of an artist and have great skill. The kind of boys who make such pressmen are the boys who notice. Boys, notice; notice and question. Great men are largely those who have noticed what other men have not. Rich men also. Let it be your hobby to notice everything.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

# NEGLECTED PHASES OF PROOFREADING.

BY J. MC ALISTER.

THERE is hardly in existence a more monotonous, fagging and thankless calling than that of proof-reading. Typesetting is, in its way, conspicuous in these respects; so, very often, is authorship. But these two latter look to the proofreader as a last resource in their difficulties, while the latter has no court of appeal—no refuge—if, once in ten years, he makes a mistake, say in the name of a person or place, if the error is of a nature to affect the interests of the writer; if it is a name, place or price in an advertisement, the delinquent is seldom forgiven, because the advertisement is endangered in its continuance. On the other hand, a proofreader is never complimented for his

continued correctness, though he may be for rapidity, etc.; his correctness is taken for granted—is a matter of mechanical precision.

However, in this paper my purpose is outside of the ordinary phases and difficulties of the "business," on which a series of articles could be written. I have something to say on what might be termed the technique of proofreading—upon a department that is almost universally neglected in the rush and turmoil of trade—I mean proper, legitimate word dividing. I hope to show that the most sloppy, inelegant and ungrammatical mistakes are made in this department; that there is, as a rule, no fundamental system or rules recognized in word dividing in most printing establishments—not from indifference as to the desirability of being correct, but from hurry.

Most proofreaders when doubtful as to the division of a word refer to Webster's or any other convenient dictionary. This is a sure delusion. No existing dictionary provides any basis upon which to divide any word in the language - except by implication now and then. Read all of the prefaces to Webster's dictionary; you won't find a word about "word dividing." Proofreaders were not consulted in the compilation of dictionaries. The accent mark found on referring to a given word in the dictionary is given surely and solely for direction in matters of pronunciation or accentuation. Pronunciation and word dividing sometimes run "on all fours"—in the same harness; but in thousands of instances such is not the case; in fact, they are very often contradictory, as I hope to indicate in a future article.

What are the existing ideas as to word dividing? Simply these: When two consonants come together near the middle or end of a word, divide on one of them; don't break into such ordinary endings (or suffixes) as ent, ment, ing, tion, etc.; and finally "follow pronunciation" otherwise. Such constitute the existing "laws" on the subject, with the addition of the aforesaid reference to a dictionary when any doubt exists as to a three, four or five syllabled word.

Now the wisest of the above "laws" is that referring to ment, ent, ing, tion, etc. That principle wants carrying further. For instance: Why divide service so instead of service? Nothing is gained and the initial part of the word signifying its import is broken; print lect-ure not lecture, rupt-ure not rup-ture, practice not practice, art-isan not artisan, sui-cide not suic-ide, mort-uary not mort-uary, ab-use, not a-buse. The points of importance in word dividing in their due order are these: the parts of a word as divided by its etymology or derivation which, when possible, keep entire; the keeping entire of the root word and dividing on the beginning of the suffix; and, when possible, so dividing a word that the entire word can be surmised from the first section of the word, i. e., the undivided portion.

I admit that to carry out word dividing in all cases with absolute correctness implies some knowledge of derivation; but in many instances the errors are from

mere thoughtlessness and want of practice in the right direction, and the intimacy with derivation required is only such as is taught to beginners at grammar schools. Most proofreaders possess (or ought to) such qualifica-There is not much knowledge of etymology required to divide such words as serv-ice, rupt-ure, lect-ure, pract-ice, art-isan, sui-cide, mort-uary and ab-use, given as specimens above. Yet who does not regularly see them divided otherwise save in "tip-top," well-regulated book offices? I know of no reason why "gilt-edge" book-printing offices should have a monopoly of correct proofreading in this respect. Refer to the examples given above; in rupture, who does not know that rupt, not rup, is the root word? So with serv in service as against ser; lect in lecture, as against lec; and so on with the others named.

But there are hundreds of other instances; instanter is often divided instan-ter — plainly in error, since, of course, the word's meaning is "on the instant," so that if you must divide it, have it instant-er, for the naturalness of the thing; write instant-aneous, not instantaneous; instinct-ivity, not instinc-tivity; super-ior, not supe-rior; advers-ary, not adver-sary (derived from ad and versum); advert-ise, not adver-tise (advert being the derivation); advert-isement, not adver-tisement; advert-ently, not adver-tently; pro-gress, not prog-ress; accept-ation, not accep-tation; incred-ulity, not incre-dulity (since the root form is cred); combatant, not comba-tant; profund-ity, not profun-dity; confid-ential, not confi-dential (since confid is the root form), and so with confid-ence and diffid-ence; write script-ure, not scrip-ture; complic-ate, not compli-cate; duplic-ate, not dupli-cate; duplic-ity, not dupli-city; explic-it, not expli-cit; simplic-ity, not simpli-city; tri-ple, not trip-le; evid-ent, not evi-dent; provid-ent, not provi-dent; advers ity, not adver-sity; pretend-er, not preten-der; depon-ent, not depo-nent; post-ure, not pos-ture; fer-tile (from fer, to bear), not fert-ile - how often this error is perpetrated; fact-ory, not fac-tory; suffic-ient, not suffi-cient; contract-ing, not contrac-ting; extend-ed, not exten-ded; preventive, not preven-tive; intract-able, not intrac-table; Medi-terra-nean, not Medi-ter-ranean; migrat-ory, not migra-tory; corrupt-ing, not corrup-ting; erupt-ive, not erup-tive; se-lect, not sel-ect; exclus-ive and inclus-ive are the correct divisions; so are the following: Cent-urian, cred-ential, accid-ent, cad-ence, ab-sol-ute and ab-solute, amat-ory, insolv-ent, omni-potence, congreg-ation, egreg-ious, parti-san, mot-ive, e-motion, quest-ion, revolv-er, equi-vocal (often in error), discord-ant, comprehens-ible, reprehens-ible, refract-ory, reson-ant and conson-ant (often in error), omni-scient, pre-scient, im-potency, conting-ent (root word tang), construct-ing, soli-loquy (regularly misdivided), ventriloquist, carni-vorous, de-vour, gramni-vorous, immortalize, indi-stinct (commonly misdivided), instinct-ive, a-scent (if at all necessary to divide for one letter), pol-ice, metro-polis, epi-demic, en-demic, mono-poly, anti-pathy; baro-meter, not barom-eter, and numerous

other words ending in meter. I need hardly say that words ending in logy, and in some instances ology, cracy, ometry, logue, nomer (as astro-nomer), graphy, nomy, logical, chronism, require these suffixes when possible to be left intact; whereas such word as economy is not once in five years divided aright, namely, eco-nomy. How seldom one sees geo-logist divided so, as it should be. Apostasy has a knack of finding itself apos-tasy, instead of apo-stasy; quarter is much better as quart-er, and century in any other form than as cent-ury is intolerable; prim-ary, so; ec-stasy is correct, as is also pyr-ites, though often transformed into py-rites without the slightest apology, permission or excuse.

The above words are taken at random from a volume lying before me. I could quote hundreds of words most of them oftener divided in error than properly and many never right, save on chance, in ordinary current literature. This need hardly be the case in an age that is becoming more and more precise and exacting; though it is to be hoped that machine typesetting will not lead to high-pressure hurry-skurry in proofreading under circumstances where quantity sans quality would or will be looked for.

As to the question of pronunciation, in some respects it has an arbitrary effect in upsetting the rules laid down above - it is a case of choosing the lesser of two evils. For instance, it won't do to divide sign-ificant so, although etymology would demand it; so with sign-ify —it won't work. Pronunciation in these, as in a number of other instances, requires the sig to be separate, though sign-ing is correct. Innumerable words ending in tion are similarly sacrificed on the altar of convenience. Such words as infec-tion, direc-tion, conviction, dic-tion, etc., should scientifically be divided on the ion, owing to the existing derivation of the words; but the concurrent pronunciation of that particular ending would be stilted and unnatural. Outside of these and similar exceptions the rules of pronunciation and accent are of no account in word dividing. I mean that otherwise a word is never divided this or that way because it is so accented or pronounced. The one does not govern the other; although, as I stated before, they often run in parallel lines. Words in their essence are divided in regard to their derivation solely. It looks nice and handy when one is not familiar with language and its constituent parts to fly to a dictionary for an accentuation when one thinks he is so getting a dividing line; but it is improper.

In another article—not to prolong this—I may have an opportunity to adduce another batch of words which are habitually divided erroneously on the principles laid down, and to show plainly that Webster (for instance) never intended his accent and pronunciation marks to be taken for word-dividing guides; if he had, some of his numerous prefaces or those of his learned editors after his death would certainly have pointed out the fact. How many of those who read this article would divide the word ventriloquist so—ventri-loquist?

Ninety-nine out of a hundred would have it ventriloquist. But propriety and etymology divide the word into venter and loquor as root words, and that ought to settle the matter. Omnipotence is an exactly similar case: the word is hacked and minced out of recognition if divided in any way but omni-potence. Monopoly similarly should be mono-poly; and write para-lysis and para-lytic so, not as usually — paral-ysis.

In conclusion, don't divide from or for one letter of a word; it is hardly ever necessary, and for two letters as seldom as possible.

Translated for The Inland Printer by A. Scholl.

#### ESSAY ON TYPOGRAPHICAL MAKE-READY.

NO. VI.-BY M. MOTTEROZ, PARIS.

THEY become apparent when a sheet is pasted in the interior of the tympan, covering it completely, or simply strips of paper placed on the parts corresponding with the margins of the form. The strips are often preferable to an entire sheet, which latter adds an extra thickness to the text; but it renders much service to a great deal of ordinary work, and with a little care may be used on several make-readies. When the silk is slackened, a re-pasting of the tympan is avoided by pasting an entire sheet, using a good deal of water on its whole surface instead of fixing simply the edges. The contraction of the drying gives to the stuff a stiffness which prevents slurring. On the sheet or strips the quantity of holes should be proportionate to the surface of the make-ready, the work which it is to support, and the quality of the impression desired. If the work is of a simple, ordinary character, three holes are sufficient; two near the platen and one at the opposite extremity. It is important to have two holes at one side and only one at the other, so that it will be almost impossible not to put the sheet head downward. When the make-ready needs precision, or has to submit to the effects of the stretching or shrinking produced by the pasting, it is necessary to divide the sheet into several pieces, each of which requires three holes.

# PLACING THE MAKE-READY ON THE CYLINDER.

With dry dressing, as with cloth packing on a blanket, the bottom sheet covering the whole is in direct bearing with the form. In both cases the placing of the make-ready is exceptionally easy. The packing alone suffices to indicate the defects, the turn without a sheet shows the smallest details.

Under the merino, the bottom sheet is in a diameter, which, when exposed, passes over the form without touching it with a normal pressure, but becomes soiled in some parts when the impression is too strong, which is always the case with a bottom blanket under the cloth. The elasticity resulting from the three stuffs only permits a sufficient impression by the use of an excess of packing. In this state of the cylinder, the upper merino having been removed, the bottom sheet is near enough to the form to become heavily soiled. With the wool under the cloth, there are many points which can be

used for the pasting of the make-ready, in large sections. The bottom blanket, which destroys the clearness of characters and engravings, is perpetuated mainly on account of the facilities it gives to the placing of the overlay. To this detail of the make-ready is due the disagreeable gray or greasy aspect of most impressions.

With the merino and cloth only we have everything that is necessary to obtain a good impression of type of any kind, but with this packing the revolution of the press leaves no trace on the sheet. To obtain the points necessary to the pasting of the make-ready sheet, means have heretofore been employed which cause a great loss of time and give very unsatisfactory results. Most pressmen render the impression visible by lowering the cylinder the thickness of the merino which has been removed. To this method of procedure there are two grave objections. First, the lowering of the cylinder changes the relation of the surface of the cylinder and the bed of the press; second, the bearers being of correct height, the cylinder cannot be lowered except by springing the bed of the press, which becomes convex. If the ways were underneath the sides of the bed, lowering the cylinder would act as a brake and prevent the machine from turning, but being usually too near the center, the pressure comes on the bearers and forces the center of the bed up and renders it convex. The revolution of the press in this condition shows no impression except on the parts of the form affected by the convexity of the bed. The edges would remain without any trace of the passage of the form. This convexity of the bed is often scarcely apparent, as the bearers are not high enough to force the descent of the bed with the cylinder. In this case the impression would show the whole form. However, the displacement caused by the lowering of the cylinder is always apparent.

In order not to change the relation of cylinder and bed different methods are employed. Sometimes points, fastened in wood or metal in such a manner that they can sustain themselves vertically, slightly higher than the letters, are placed on the furniture before the impression of the make-ready sheet. After the impression is taken there will be found as many perforations in the make-ready and bottom sheets as there were points used. These points are sufficient as a guide for placing the overlay on ordinary work, but give no great exactitude for details, as the impression made by the turn of the cylinder is longer on the merino than it should be on the bottom sheet, of which the circumference is notably less.

The method which has always given me the best results has been the use of a sheet which I have coated on one side with plumbago, rendering the plumbago adhesive by the addition of tallow dissolved in spirits of turpentine. Different preparations may be substituted with more or less success. With a sheet of this sort introduced between the merino and the bottom sheet, a few revolutions will give a clear copy, visible enough to permit the pasting of the make-ready in small sections

with sufficient accuracy. If the impression is not clear, sufficient temporary sheets may be added to make it so. To see plainly, if not with absolute certainty, the portions to be cut out or overlaid, a thin sheet first printed on the form is to be pasted on the black sheet and then divided into parts of two or four pages. In this way we have the illusion of a direct impression. It is far from being perfect, but it is all that I have found possible with a revolution without an indirect sheet. As long as we have no means to obtain more clearness and precision, the revolution without a direct sheet, by a slight lowering of the cylinder, is generally preferable to all other methods.

#### THE MAKE-READY.

To cut out those parts which have too strong an impression and overlay those which are too weak is the principle of the work to be executed on the makeready sheet; but the application of this principle is extremely varied. The ancient pressman cut very little but did much overlaying with pieces of paper torn from the stock upon which the work was printed, according to the approximate size and shape of the defect. The imperfections resulting from this exaggerated overlaying and its dimensions - too large or too small - disappeared in the swanskin of the tympan. Everything was equalized under the stroke of the bar, which was twice as laborious as is necessary to obtain a good impression with a methodical make-ready. At the time of the wooden press the only elements of this work were the blanket and force, while a perfect impression of our day needs, in addition, much care of details, too often neglected or badly understood.

# PAPER USED ON MAKE-READY.

Up to a few years ago the paper used on the makeready was generally from the stock used on the job in hand if that did not exceed a thickness of from twenty-two to twenty-six pounds to the ream of demy. Now the thickness of ordinary newspaper stock is the limit; many use common print paper, while some have commenced to use tissue paper. As a rule, all these papers are too thick.

(To be continued.)

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# ETIQUETTE OF CARDS AND HERALDRY.

NO. V.-BY CONRAD LUTZ.

A WIDOW LADY'S NAME.

THE custom of this country has been the use by the widow of her deceased husband's full name for at least a year after his death.

Usage makes customs, which are accepted as correct, and as the christian name of married ladies is often unknown by friends, many widows retain and use their husband's christian name, as an identification in society, which they would lose if they took their own, using only their given name in legal matters, signing checks, etc.

<sup>\*</sup>Adapted to The Inland Printer by special permission of the author. All rights reserved.

When a widow marries again she often retains the name of the first husband as a middle name, where there are children of the first marriage living, as serving to show her relationship to them.

#### SENDING OUT INVITATIONS.

In sending out invitations to a family of several members, it is customary to send one to the husband and wife, a separate one to the daughters, directed to the Misses James, and a third to the brothers, directed to Messrs. James; if but one son and one daughter, it may be addressed to Miss James and brother.

#### BIRTH ANNOUNCEMENT CARDS.

The announcement of a birth is entirely optional, no definite rule existing. The custom is certainly extending and is more widely current in the United States than ever before. In Europe, of course, the custom is general; in this country it can hardly be called established. The correct form of announcement is made upon an ordinary visiting card, the name being engraved in tiny script, with date at lower left corner of the card; inclosure of the mother's card is requisite.

For those, however, who crave a wittier method or a more exuberant style, there is abundant scope in the designs offered for sale by stationers. Suitable quotations may be placed in the upper corner or engraved across the top.

Invitations are now quite frequently issued to christenings, and a note sheet or a square card are the proper forms. The usual conventional style of wording is adopted, the father and mother, of course, issuing the invitation in both their names, presenting time and place of the ceremony. A neat script should be used.

MEMORIAL CARDS AND MOURNING STATIONERY.

The issuance of memorial cards, an essentially English custom and at present not widely practiced in the United States, will be doubtless affected as to style by the fashion of England.

This loving tribute to the memory of a relative or dear friend is not sent out until more than a week has elapsed since the funeral.

The announcement appears in plain black script on the third page of a black-bordered folding card bearing upon its front page

# In Memoriam.

The wording may be, if so desired:

A heavy note sheet or a large square card with plain black border, the width of which is a matter of taste, may be used, or folding cards may be had with silver and black border, gracefully entwined with violets or passion flowers; the cross is sometimes used upon the first page, while a eulogy or inscription appears upon third. The plainest, most unostentatious, style is the most fashionable, the note sheet in a mourning envelope being most used.

The new style in England is a folding card with a mourning corner on the first and fourth pages; borders are dispensed with.

In visiting cards and upon the corresponding stationery subsequently used, the broad mourning borders are no longer in use, except by widows. It is now customary to use a plain, white envelope sealed with black wax, the crest or monogram being in black upon the top of note sheet. The style of lessening the width of border as the proper period of mourning draws to a close is still followed by some widows.

#### FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

For purposes of correspondence, best usage dictates a severe elegance in the note sheet and envelope. New varieties are constantly introduced with floral decoration and pronounced tintings and it may please some to utilize such. Nevertheless, the note sheet of fashion is of heavy cream paper with either rough or smooth finish, and folded once into a square envelope. It is proper to use other tints than cream. They must be delicate; azure, silver, gray, court gray or pale sapphire are employed. The parchment vellum papers and the etching papers still hold sway.

For all formal correspondence, such as note of regret, a heavy quality should be used. Upon the top of the sheet in the center is displayed the address stamped in neutral tint and perfectly plain; over this the monogram or coat-of-arms may be embossed plainly or illuminated appropriately. It is quite the fashion now to use the initials in an ornate script.

The envelope should be perfectly plain, with the exception of a crest stamped in wax on the flap, or embossed entire if no wax is used, or the address in small letters may be used on the front on the upper left corner in smooth blue or red.

The envelope is generally sealed with wax, on which the initial or crest is impressed, and it is correct to use quiet colors. Some extremists have borrowed a language for sealing wax from Paris, which is not likely to outlast the season.

White denotes a proposal for marriage.

Black " bereavement in form of death.

Blue ' constancy.
Yellow ' jealousy.
Green ' hope.

Brown " melancholy.
Violet " condolence.
Red " commerce.

Gray " friendship and is used between friends.

The avoidance of display in this as in all things is indicative of refinement.

(To be continued.)



TYPICAL CHICAGO.

First prize cartoon in the Inter Ocean's contest. By Charles Holloway, Chicago.



THE INTER OCEAN BUILDING.

#### THE CITY OF THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

ARKED and increasing interest is being taken in the World's Fair, with the advent of spring. The work at the grounds is being rapidly pushed and the daily press teems with fresh announcements of new features to be exhibited.

It may be taken for granted that, wonderful as the Exposition may be to visitors, the city of Chicago will be found no less interesting than the immense aggregation in her principal park.



HERMAN H. KOHLSAAT.

The illustrations accompanying these notes will be appreciated therefore no less than the illustrations of the buildings heretofore shown.

Regarding the first illustration the enterprise of the publishers of the Chicago Inter Ocean in instituting a competition for the best cartoon figure of the World's Fair city is commendable as a tasteful and worthy specimen of journalistic foresight. The figure awarded the first prize has been generally commended in artist circles and the publishers of The Inter Ocean have received many warm encomiums. That our readers may know something more than heretofore published regarding the originators of the competition which has given Chicago her distinctive figure, the portraits and biographies of Messrs. Kohlsaat and Nixon are here published.

Herman H. Kohlsaat, publisher of *The Inter Ocean*, is a typical Chicagoan in the best and broadest sense of the term; energetic, enterprising, self-reliant and self-made, one whose name, when the true history of this great metropolis comes to be written in the far-off future, will stand high and honored in the long headroll of the city's model commercial men and the community's cherished benefactors.

He was born March 22, 1853, at Albion, Edwards county, Illinois, whence his parents removed to Galena six months later. His father was a farmer, but went out as a minister, traveling the state in the interests of the American Bible Society,

preaching in country schoolhouses and small churches. Kohlsaat attended the public school in Galena until the family removed to Chicago in 1865. Here he went to the old Scammon school, and afterward to the Skinner school. In 1868 Mr. Kohlsaat, Sr., died, and the subject of this sketch secured a position as a cash-boy with the firm of Carson, Pirie & Co., at that time occupying a small twenty-foot store on Lake street, west of Clark. Life at that time was pretty much of a struggle, though things grew brighter year by year, until in 1883 he bought out the branch of the Dake bakery, at Nos. 196 and 198 Clark street, and developed the baking business until the establishment is now the largest of its kind in the world. Mr. Kohlsaat's career from this time has been the same as scores of other Chicago merchants; he prospered, and in his good fortune assisted hundreds of others to wealth and competency. In May, 1891, strangely following out a schoolboy utterance that he would "some day own a newspaper," Mr. Kohlsaat purchased a controlling interest in The Inter Ocean, and assumed the position of publisher of the paper. In his new enterprise he has wielded in a marked degree the talisman of success, and under his touch, which he makes telling by a daily assiduous supervision, the paper in which he is interested has literally bounded to prosperity.

The main characteristics of the man, as seen in his daily life, are resistless energy and immense capacity for work. With it all he is never abrupt, and the fact that he is ever projecting or accomplishing something is not apparent to those who may casually meet and converse with him. He is a traveled man, having traversed Europe several times, not hurriedly, but lingering in odd corners, picking up books for his library, and, when in

great cities, making a study of their newspapers.

Mr. Kohlsaat is a man of philanthropic purpose, and there is probably no institution in Chicago that has not received at his hands. Using his fortune with liberality, he follows the axiom of doing good in secret, and nothing, perhaps, would be more repugnant to his tastes than a eulogy of his works of charity. He takes a warm interest in public affairs, especially those relating to educational matters. He is a trustee of the Chicago University, was one of the first directors of the World's Fair, is a member of the Commercial Club, the Union League Club and the Fellowship Club, and a member of the Citizens' Association and other organizations for civic improvement.

Mr. Kohlsaat is a man that one reads at first sight. At a single glance it is perceived that the principal component parts of

his character are frankness, honesty and sincerity.

Men are like books. With some it takes a lifetime of study before one can presume on a knowledge of their characteristics. Indeed, in many cases, the longer the acquaintance the less the knowledge acquired of the individual studied. Many men grow mysterious and their qualities of head and heart appear to contradict one another the more one sees of them. They are living enigmas, and the more one knows of them the less are they understood or trusted.

Mr. Kohlsaat does not belong to this class. He is single-mindedness itself and so simple that a child may read him. Indeed, like many successful men, he is childlike in his manners, quiet, unassuming, unostentatious, ever anxious to do good without appearing to know that he is doing so. He is one of the few men that in conferring a favor leaves the pleasant impression on the recipient that he feels happy when doing good.

If one were to seek for the secret of his success among men it would most probably be found in his transparent sincerity and simplicity. He compels friendship by an assurance which his manner proclaims more eloquently than words can proclaim it that with him friendship is sacred, something to be ever highly

prized and never to be lightly treated.

William Penn Nixon, editor-in-chief of *The Inter Ocean*, is a native of Indiana. He was born in the village of Fountain City, Wayne county, of that state. He has been connected with *The Inter Ocean* almost from its inception. The first number of the paper appeared March 25, 1872, and Mr. Nixon's connection with it began May 21 of the same year. Mr. Nixon

has, therefore, worked consecutively on the paper for nearly twenty years.

The Hon. J. Y. Scammon was the founder and proprietor of the paper and at his earnest solicitation Mr. Nixon took charge of its business management. Anyone familiar-with newspaper enterprises can well understand how laborious and responsible is the office of managing a large daily publication. In an especial manner are such duties difficult and exacting when the publication happens to be a new candidate for popular favor, as was the case when Mr. Nixon undertook to guide the material destinies of *The Inter Ocean*. Under varying administrations Mr. Nixon continued to act as business manager, until, through a series of disasters to Mr. Scammon and the generally prevailing commercial stringency, the old company collapsed in the fall of 1875 and the paper passed into the hands of a new organization.

Under this new organization Mr. Nixon became general manager and editor-in-chief. The duties of this dual office he continued to discharge for more than fifteen years until Mr. Kohlsaat's advent to the company relieved him entirely from the onerous duties of the business management. The duties undertaken by Mr. Nixon in 1875 were difficult and doubtful beyond the possibility of exaggeration. It is hard to establish a great metropolitan daily even under the most favorable circumstances; but when, as was the case with The Inter Ocean at the particular juncture noted, there is a small ready capital and a large indebtedness to float, the undertaking is one of difficulty and danger. After years of struggle and at the cost of unremitting labor Mr. Nixon's judgment and patience placed the paper on the road to success. It is now firmly established, an acknowledged political power, a literary engine with an unquestioned future before it and one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in the country.

Mr. Nixon is a college-bred man, having graduated at Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, Ohio. He afterward took a four years' course in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1859. Settling in Cincinnati, he followed the profession of law. In 1864 he was elected a member of the legislature to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Keek. He was reëlected in 1865, and served through the sessions of 1866-7.

His first venture in the newspaper business was in 1869, when in company with a number of friends he started the Cincinnati Daily Chronicle, an evening newspaper. His first employment on that paper was as commercial editor, but on account of his superior business qualities he was soon made publisher and business manager. This position he held until the Chronicle company purchased the Evening Times and consolidated the two papers. He then sold out his interest in the company and turned his attention to other business that was pressing upon him.

Mr. Nixon comes of thorough Quaker stock on both his paternal and maternal sides. His grandfather, Barnaby Nixon, was a prominent Quaker preacher during the last quarter of the eighteenth century. He raised his family and lived and died on a plantation located on the James river, not far from Petersburg. He was a man of firm and conscientious principles, and, becoming convinced of the injustice of slavery, gave freedom to his slaves, even before the society of which he was a minister had sounded the tocsin of emancipation. Owing to the hostile legislation of Virginia Barnaby Nixon and, after his death, his son were put to great expense and trouble to protect these freed slaves and prevent their return to bondage.

Samuel Nixon, the father of William Penn, was an only child, and although he married a Virginia woman he located in North Carolina and lived there many years. All his children were born in North Carolina except William Penn, who was added to the family after it had come north. It is only just to the memory of Samuel Nixon, as illustrating his love of freedom and of political as well as Christian equality, to say that his sole reason for moving northward was his aversion to the system of slavery which prevailed in the South. On Mr. Nixon's mother's side there have been several ministers of the Gospel.

With such citizens as Messrs. Nixon and Kohlsaat, Chicago's future is assured. Her teeming population, her busy marts of

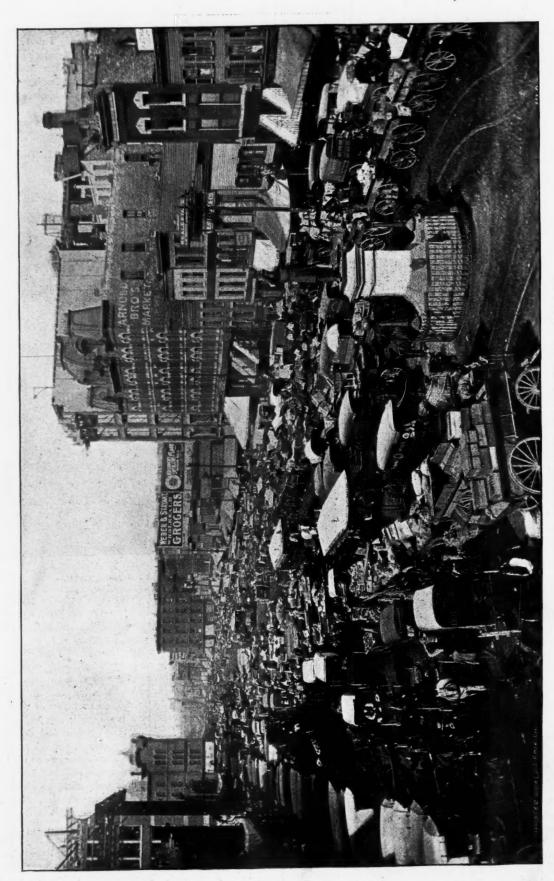
trade, her spacious parks, the "lungs of the city," emphasize the general verdict that she will be ere long the chiefest of the cities of the American Republic. Not among the least significant tokens of her progress will be the new public library, a "bit" of which appears with the illustrations mentioned. This building will be 140 by 400 feet in area, and 90 feet in height, and is from the plans of Architects Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge. It will be situated on the block bounded by Randolph and Washington streets and Michigan avenue. The design represents a massive building of



WILLIAM PENN NIXON.

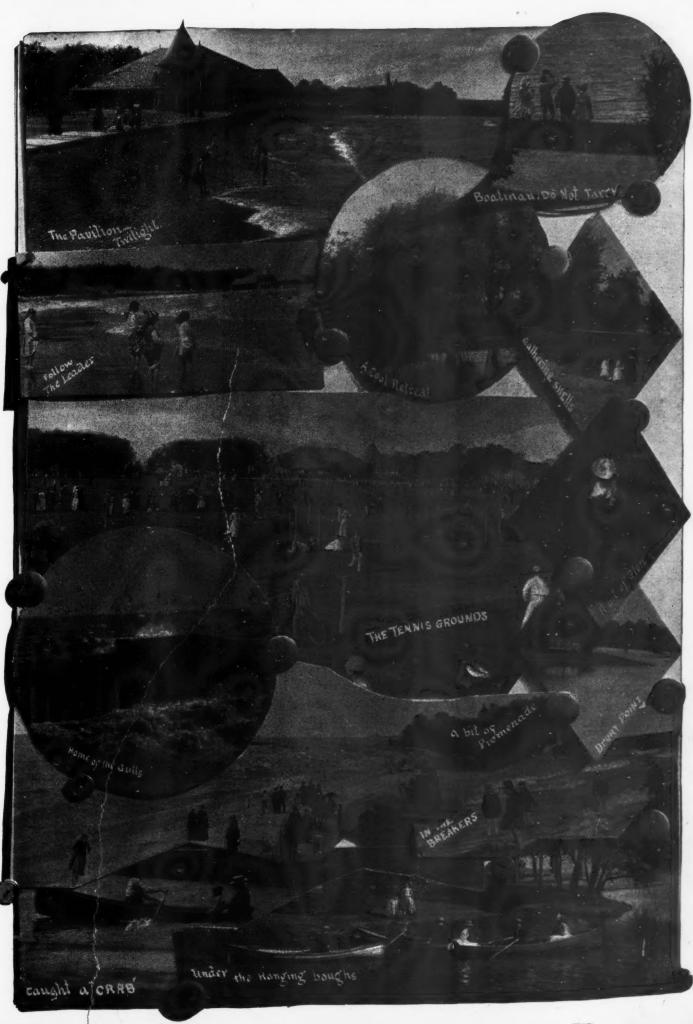
the Roman classic style of architecture with the principal façade extending 400 feet on Michigan avenue, the Washington-Randolph street sides being 140 feet long. The grand entrance will be on Washington street and forms an imposing arch, having a depth of eight feet. It was suggested by the arch of Titus. The Randolph street entrance is more severely classic, with massive columns and entablature which forms the roof of the portico. Space forbids a more extended account of this imposing structure, which, it is estimated, will cost \$1,200,000 exclusive of machinery and fixtures, but to the architects is due such mention as our space allows. Charles A. Coolidge, the victorious designer, is a Bostonborn architect, about thirty-five years old, and is a member of the firm of Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, who succeeded the late H. H. Richardson. The firm is a Chicago as well as a Boston concern, having opened a permanent branch office in charge of Mr. Coolidge, with Charles D. Austin as superintending architect. The firm are also the architects of the new Art Institute Building.

There is trouble in New York about the site of the coming statue to Horace Greeley. Object on have been voiced against the proposal of the Park Commissioners in favor of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. Typographical Union No. 6 and Horace Greeley Post have proposed to select in preference the Seventy-second street entrance to Central Park, and they seem to have reason on their side.



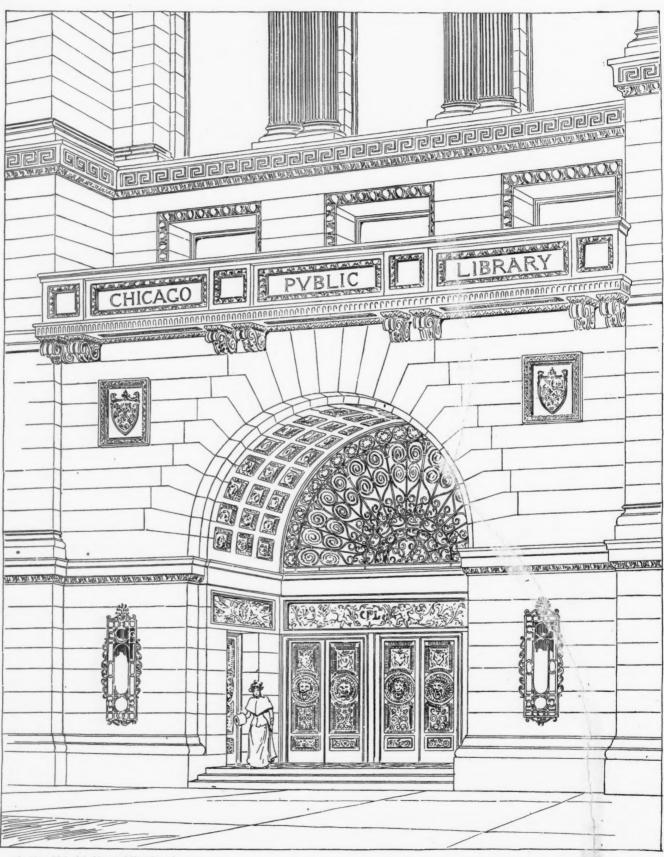
SCENE AT THE CELEBRATED HAYMARKET, CHICAGO.

Courtesy Illustrated World's Fair.



Courtesy Illustrated World's Fair.

SCENES IN THE IMPROVED PORTION OF JACKSON PARK, CHICAGO.



Courtesy of Inland Architect and News Record.

GRAND ENTRANCE-ACCEPTED DESIGN CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY,

SHEPLEY, RUTAN & COOLIDGE, ARCHITECTS.

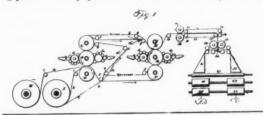
Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

# PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS.

BY FRANKLIN H. HOUGH.

TWENTY-ONE mechanical patents and one design patent relating to printing apparatus were issued by the patent office at Washington during the past month. The field of the printer's art was well covered, and every section of the United States was represented, most of the patents, however, being taken out by, or assigned to, the various large establishments of the great printing centers.

The first illustration given is a diagrammatic view showing the way in which Mr. Louis W. Southgate, of Worcester, Massachusetts, proposes to double the capacity of the usual web perfecting press. The paper is taken from the rolls, passed between

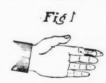


type cylinders which print their outer surfaces, the printed faces of the paper then brought together by means of a peculiar turning device, and the reverse sides printed by passing the double paper through a second set of type cylinders.

Mr. Southgate is a young man who recently resigned his position as assistant examiner in the United States Patent Office, and this is believed to be the first fruit of the exercise of his inventive genius. The patent is assigned to the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, of New York.

Two copyholders were patented, one to James M. McElhenie, of Doylestown, Ohio, and the other to Wade O. Crane, of Canton, New York. The first is a wire form, adapted to be set upright upon the lower edge of the upper case, and can be readily tilted forward or moved sideways to give access to all the type boxes; the second consists of an arrangement of rollers between which the copy is passed, the paper being advanced by a pawl and ratchet mechanism, which may, if desired, be operated by a treadle.

To show, in a measure, the range of complication in devices for which patents in this line are granted, a view is here given in



contrast with the printing press of Mr. Southgate. It is practically an artificial thumb or finger nail, and is said to be a very great assistance in removing the printed sheet from the platen. The invention was made by Levi M. Moores, of Curtis, Nebraska.

Mr. Frank S. Horner, of Madison, Wisconsin, received a patent for a platen printing press feed gauge, of a novel and apparently practical kind. It consists of a piece of bent metal, the base of which is adapted to be inserted between the platen and its lower bail, while the bracket carries an adjustable gauge-arm. The bracket can be arranged so as to project over the platen when the form is small and arranged near the upper part of the chase, or it can be reversed, and the gauge also reversed with respect to the bracket, in order to accommodate a full-chase form.

John H. Stonemetz, of Millbury, Massachusetts, received three patents, one for a folding machine and two for cylinder printing machines, all three being assigned to the Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Company, of the same place; and Walter Scott, of Plainfield, New Jersey, added another to his already lengthy list of printing machine patents. The devices covered by these four patents are all quite complicated and want of space prevents their detailed description here.

The design patent referred to was for a font of type and was granted to Herman Ihlenburg, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Two patents were taken out by William B. Yates, of Chicago, Illinois, on mechanism for reciprocating the beds of printing

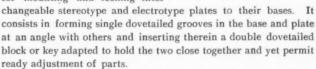
machines. The first covers a peculiar arrangement of racks and segment gears to impart an accelerated or retarded reciprocal movement to the bed. During that portion of its movement in which the impression is being taken, however, the bed necessarily moves in harmony with the cylinder.

The second patent covers an improvement upon the old mangle rack, or "Napier movement," in which grooved or slotted shoes are fastened to opposite sides of the reciprocating rack, and which alternately receive the wrist-pin attached to the propelling wheel. In this instance a single-slotted shoe is used. It is independent of the rack and wholly free from it during the greater part of the movement. It incloses the wrist-pin of the driving pinion, from which it receives a varying reciprocating movement so timed as to supplement the reciprocating movement of the bed, caused by the engagement of the driving pinion with racks thereon, and thereby control the arrest and reversal of the movement of the bed.

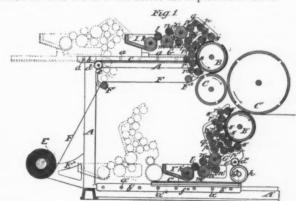
The paper jogger here shown—in side elevation—was patented

to William Reiffel, of Indianapolis, Indiana. A gravitating swinging blade gives way when the sheet is received from the fly and then moves the sheet back against the side and rear gauges, thus building up a smooth, even pile.

David Reid, of Melbourne, Victoria, patented an improved device for mounting and locking inter-



Mr. Samuel Steen, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, patented a plate printing press. A table carrying an ink well and die reciprocates beneath a rising and falling brush which takes ink from the well and places it upon the die, and then beneath a wiper which removes excess of ink before the impression is taken.



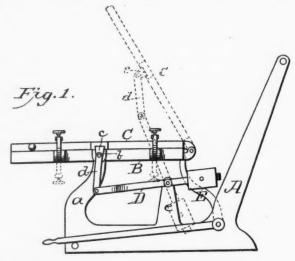
The inking apparatus shown above is the invention of C.B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island. The sets of rollers are mounted upon sliding carriages which may be easily moved back out of the way and give ready access to the cylinders.

Mr. Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, New York, received a patent for a combined printing and folding machine. It is assigned to New York parties, Robert Hoe being one. The parts are so arranged that the entire folding mechanism is located under the feed table of the press and in the path of travel which the sheets take in an ordinary cylinder press in passing from the impression cylinder to the fly. By this means the combined machine is made to occupy no more space than that occupied by the press alone. The tapes are arranged to convey the sheets outward past the folding rolls and blade and then return them between the rolls and blade.

Mr. Crowell also patented a folding machine. With this machine the sheets may be folded or delivered unfolded as desired.

The sheet may be once, twice, three or four times folded, several once folded sheets and an unfolded one superimposed and all folded together, or part delivered flat and the rest one or more times folded. This patent was assigned to the same parties as the previous one.

John Raymond, of Chicago, Illinois, received three patents for stereotype plates and casting apparatus, all assigned to the American Press Association, of the same city. A side view of one of



the inventions is shown in the cut. The parts are so counterbalanced as to render the device extremely easy to manipulate.

Calvert B. Cottrell, of Westerly, Rhode Island, has invented devices to be used in connection with both cylinder and reciprocating-bed presses to relieve the pressure of the impression cylinder at the edges of the form as the said edges arrive at and leave the impression cylinder and thus obviate the objectionable slurring usual at these points.

# RECENT INCORPORATIONS.

The following companies have been incorporated in the states named during the past month:

Abilene Chronicle Co., Abilene, Kan. Capital stock, \$5,000. To publish a newspaper and do a general printing and advertising business. Promoters—C. F. Mead, G. W. C. Rolver, J. W. Mead, J. Estes and W. W. Wilson, Abilene, Kan.

Akron Democrat Co., Akron, Ohio. Capital stock, \$15,000. To print and publish daily newspapers, also weekly, and to do a general printing and publishing business, etc. Promoters — W. T. Tobin, J. J. Hall, W. H. Barnes, S. C. McNeil, Thomas F. Walsh, W. H. Miller, Edwin Wagner, J. V. Welsh, Frank Reifsnider and J. K. Simmons.

American Lithograph Stone Co., St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, \$200,000. To mine and dispose of stone and mineral substances, and to deal in printers' and lithographers' materials. Promoters — William R. Evans, S. Von Phul and J. V. Grimm.

Aransas Harbor Herald, Aransas Harbor, Texas. Capital stock, \$10,000. To publish a newspaper and to do a general printing and stationery business. Promoters—J. W. Brown, J. T. Quigly, A. P. Frick and John A. McClure, Aransas Harbor, Texas.

Boulder Publishing Co., Boulder, Colo. Capital stock, \$6,000. To conduct a printing and jobbing newspaper office in City of Boulder; to issue a daily newspaper, etc. Promoters—Valentine Butoch, L. C. Paddock and F. P. Johnson, Boulder, Colo.

Central City Publishing Co., Waco, Texas. Capital stock, \$10,000. To publish a daily and weekly newspaper, and to transact a general printing and publishing business, and in connection therewith to sell the goods, wares and merchandise of a stationery and blank book manufacturing business. Promoters — Felix H. Robertson, W. W. Seley and John W. Davis, Waco, Texas.

Columbian Book Co., St. Louis, Mo. Capital stock, \$100,000. To edit, print, publish and manufacture text-books, charts and

maps. Promoters — Thomas R. Vickroy, E. M. Myers and S. P. Vickroy, St. Louis, Mo.

Dallas Stationery Co., Dallas, Texas. Capital stock, \$25,000. To transact a publishing business, and in connection therewith to sell goods, wares and merchandise of a stationery and blank books business. Promoters—J. V. Spears, E. A. Stuart and John Preston.

Denver Times Job Printing Co., Denver, Colo. Capital stock, \$10,000. To conduct a general printing, publishing and bookbinding business, including lithographing work. Promoters—H. W. Hawley, Everett S. Chapman and L. E. C. Hinkley, Denver, Colo.

Dominion Publishing Co., Seattle, Wash. Capital stock, \$30,000. To manufacture, print, publish, buy, sell and otherwise deal in paper, stationery, books, maps and fancy goods, real and personal property, and to do printing and publishing. Promoters — Seymour Kisch and Edwin W. Mutch, Seattle, Wash.

Enterprise Publishing Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Capital stock, \$30,000. To publish a daily newspaper in the city of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Promoters — D. Brown, T. C. Lansing and E. C. Adriance, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Evening Leader Co., New Haven, Conn. Capital stock, \$10,000. To publish a daily and weekly newspaper. Promoters—H. E. Benton, L. W. Beecher and J. H. McDonald, New Haven, Conn.

Expositor Co., Fresno, Cal. Capital stock, \$100,000. To print and publish newspapers, journals, books, periodicals, stationery and jobwork; to deal in real and personal property, etc. Promoters — J. W. Ferguson, Jesse F. Church, A. M. Clark, W. P. Henley and H. W. Clinch, Fresno, Cal.

Fred Klein Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$40,000. To do a printing business in all its branches. Promoters—Frederick Klein, Julius Rieman and J. F. G. Schmidt.

Gate City Co., Keokuk, Iowa. Capital stock, \$75,000. To succeed Howell and Clark as publishers of the *Gate City*, book and job printing, newspaper publishers, etc. Promoters — S. M. Clark, J. B. Howell, Keokuk, Iowa, and M. A. Howell.

Gay Brothers & Co., Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, \$100,000. To manufacture, buy and sell books and other merchandise, etc. Promoters—J. Gay, C. Gay and F. Gay, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. B. Reycraft, Jersey City, N. J.

Gazette Company of Altoona, Pennsylvania, Altoona, Pa. Capital stock, \$25,000. To transact a printing and publishing business. Promoters — Peter G. Bell, John W. Lane and Walter C. Barclay, Altoona, Pa.

G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, N. Y. Capital stock, \$200,000. To publish and sell books and pamphlets and to make and sell stationery, etc. Promoters—George H. Putnam, T. B. Putnam and Irving Putnam, New York, N. Y.

G. & C. Merriam Co., Springfield, Mass. Capital stock, \$120,000. To publish, manufacture and sell books and other printed matter. This body publishes the new Webster's Dictionary. Promoters—Henry Merriam, Orlando M. Baker and George S. Merriam.

Index Review Co., Hoboken, N. J. Capital stock, \$100,000. To publish, print and engrave books and magazines, etc. Promoters—H, I. Andrews and E. H. Munn, New York city, N. Y.; B. C. Davis, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Industrial Publishing Co., Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$10,000. To conduct a printing, binding and publishing business, and to sell printing presses, bookbinding machinery and type. Promoters—Percival Steele, Richard M. Mather and George M. Kendall.

Joseph Knight Co., Portland, Me. Capital stock, \$30,000. To manufacture and deal in books, pamphlets, engravings and plates. Promoters — Dana Estes, Brookline, Mass.; Walter M. Jackson, Newlin, Lower Falls, Mass.; Louis C. Page, Brookline, Mass.

Louvre Art Association, Chicago, Ill. Capital stock, \$10,000. To issue, publish and sell art, literary and other publications, and all things necessary thereto. Promoters — Herbert N. Kitchell, Swen Linderoth, Charles Johnson.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore correspondents will please give names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

#### FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Editor:

YORK, Pa., April 18, 1892.

The printing business in this city at present is not in a very flourishing condition.

On Friday, April 1, York Typographical Union, No. 225, declared a strike for an increase of wages, and thirty-nine members immediately left their cases, as the proprietors and publishers refused to grant the slight increase asked by the union. The scale of prices adopted by No. 225 is as follows: Afternoon and weekly papers, 25 cents per 1,000 ems; morning papers, 28 cents per 1,000 ems; bookwork, plain matter, 28 cents per 1,000 ems; day work, 15 cents per hour, \$9 per week of fifty-nine hours; night work 17 cents per hour, \$10.20 per week of fifty-nine hours.

At the present time the book offices in York are closed, all the workmen being out on strike. The only newspaper to sign the scale was the York Gazette, which employs about a dozen hands. The other papers, by borrowing matter and using plenty of boiler-plate continue to issue what they call a newspaper.

By the above it will be seen that business in York is not very brisk.

At a meeting of No. 225, held on March 30, William H. Lawson was elected as delegate to the next convention of the International Typographical Union, to be held at Philadelphia. G.

# NEAT ADVERTISEMENTS.

To the Editor:

Boston, Mass., April 19, 1892.

At different times I have noticed in the columns of The Inland Printer advertisements for various publications printed with a view to the instruction of apprenticed job compositors in the art of job composition, but to my knowledge have never yet seen anything advertised with the purpose of instructing young apprentices, who are working on daily papers, in the art of setting a clean and neat looking advertisement.

It is my opinion that something of this kind is much needed, perhaps more for the education of the journeyman than the apprentice, as the lot of a great many men employed on daily papers today has been to do nothing but set straight matter.

Heretofore, owing to departments, those who were unfortunate enough never to have learned to set an advertisement, managed to get along without any serious trouble, but since the abolishment of all departments by many chapels throughout the country, men who had hitherto been looked up to as first-class compositors have proved themselves dismal failures when the task fell to them of setting up a simple display advertisement, and in a number of instances otherwise good workmen have been discharged for incompetency.

That a book printed with a view to giving instruction in this branch of the art would be much appreciated by the craft generally there can be but small doubt, and it would be remunerative to the writer.

J. W. H.

# FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

To the Editor:

San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1892.

Although the printing trade in this city continues to be exceedingly dull, a slight increase for the better has been noticeable lately, and the prospects of better times in the near future seem to be good. The primary elections to be held during this and the next month will assist considerably in increasing the business of the printers, and as similar work will be required until

after the elections in November, a majority of the trade will have the opportunity of making up for the long dull spell they have been experiencing.

At the last regular meeting of the San Francisco Typographical Union, held March 27, five applications for membership were received, five applicants were elected and four new members initiated. It was decided to elect one delegate to the State Convention of the California Federation of Typographical Unions, which is to be held at Los Angeles, on May 26. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the union that a foreman has not the right to employ extra help for an unnecessary number of days, to the detriment of piece hands holding situations; he has not the right to unnecessarily increase the force of piece hands holding situations, and thereby reduce the compensation of individual piece hands; he has not the right to be benevolent at the expense of compositors working under his supervision.

At this meeting the amendment regarding stereotype or electrotype plates, mentioned in my last letter, was adopted. E. P.

#### FROM NEW JERSEY.

To the Editor :

PATERSON, N. J., April 12, 1892.

Printing in this city is very brisk at the present time, all the book and job offices being busily engaged.

At the April meeting of Paterson Typographical Union, Vicepresident Ernest M. Shaw was elected to the presidency, Mr. Murray tendering his resignation.

Before long Paterson will be the possessor of a handsome newspaper building on Broadway. The *Morning Call* has had plans drawn for a structure to be erected, and when completed, if the present plans are adhered to, it will be an ornament to the city, and with the contemplated building of the *Evening News* in the next block and the commodious building of the *Guardian* opposite the *Call* site, Paterson will have a miniature "newspaper row."

Ex-president Murray, of Paterson Typographical Union, is now editor and publisher of the *Improved Red Man*, a weekly journal published in the interest of the Improved Order of Red Men.

The Family Doctor is the name of a new monthly periodical published from the Call office. Dr. Mather, a noted specialist, is the editor.

Mr. John Doran, late proofreader on the *Dramatic News* of New York, has returned to this city, the ways of metropolitan life not agreeing with him. Mr. Doran wields the pen very ably.

Recording Secretary Miller, of 195, is temporarily filling the position as proofreader on the Call. OPDYKE.

#### FROM VIRGINIA.

To the Editor:

LYNCHBURG, Va., April 14, 1892.

The printing business in the "Hill City" is fair. The newspaper offices are still closed to union men and therefore we still request tourists not to come this way. At the last meeting of No. 116 Liggan & Hall's job office was also closed to union men on account of them taking the city work at a much lower bid than any other office and then forming a compact with one of the newspapers, whose proprietor is clerk of the city council, to have the work done by non-union men. Thus "one by one the dewdrops fall."

John W. Pickett was elected to represent No. 116 at Philadelphia, and, if possible, he will "be there," and be labeled "Right side up with care."

The entire outfit and stock of the job printing office and bookbindery long known as the "Virginian" job office was sold at auction on April 13. The property was sold under a deed of trust from John W. Roh to W. M. Lile. It was bought by Mr. C. W. Button. The purchaser now offers the plant at private sale.

Before closing this epistle allow me to say a few words about the lack of interest among the members of No. 116, which, I am sorry to say, is astonishing, yea more, discouraging.

At the last regular meeting, at which some very important business was to be transacted, there was barely a quorum present.

What do you think of that, brother union men? Is it any wonder that the "Hill City" bears the name it does among the traveling fraternity? Is it any wonder the union has been unable to do anything to better its condition? We have a good constitution and by-laws to work under, but the members do not seem to want to live under them. Is it any wonder, then, that we cannot thoroughly organize the city? We ask, in all sincerity, what must be the impression made upon printers outside the fold by such a lack of interest by union men? We would ask the members of No. 116 to bestir themselves, take a fresh hold, attend the meetings of the union, live up to the laws, and when elected to an office to hold and fill same to the best of their ability, and try to make No. 116 what she was a few years back, and what she cannot claim to be now—a guidepost to true unionism.

#### FROM OMAHA.

To the Editor: OMAHA, Neb., April 14, 1892.

At the annual election of Omaha Typographical Union, No. 190, the following officers were elected: President, W. C. Boyer; vice-president, G. W. Armour; recording secretary, W. A. Pangburn; financial and corresponding secretary, F. A. Kennedy; treasurer, J. H. Cornett; reading clerk, C. E. Mathews; sergeant-at-arms, R. H. Jenness; delegates to the International convention, W. B. Palmer and K. W. Runkles.

It was also decided by a vote of twenty-seven to take the bookbinders into the union as a branch or auxiliary. By a vote a relief fund was also established. There were 217 votes cast.

South Omaha Typographical Union, No. 269, has elected the following officers: President, C. C. Vaughn; vice-president, E. G. Smith; financial secretary, J. P. Webb; recording secretary, A. E. Brigham; treasurer, E. G. Smith; sergeant-at-arms, A. E. Brigham; executive committee, J. P. Webb, Alexander Schlegel and E. G. Smith.

A daily paper is to be issued in the interests of the Methodist General Conference, which meets in this city in May. The conference continues in session four weeks. There are great numbers of unemployed printers in Omaha to whom this will be a great help.

The city directory has just been completed. The work was done at Ackerman Brothers & Heintze.

McCoy & Co. have in press the "Hand-Book of Omaha," a guide to the delegates who attend the Methodist Conference.

W. E. B.

#### FROM TORONTO.

To the Editor: TORONTO, Ont., April 18, 1892.

The smoke of battle has cleared away and the result of our annual election has been the selection of James Coulter as president by a large majority. The remainder of the contested positions were close and resulted in the election of George G. Devlin, vice-president; Sol Cassidy and A. J. Mayerhoffer, delegates, and Messrs. E. Meehan, W. G. Fowler, George W. Dower, John Coulter and E. J. How as the elected members of the executive committee. At the annual meeting on April 2 every standing committee presented reports which showed a large amount of work for the past year, and which also bore testimony to the fact that the work had been well done. The auditors also presented the yearly audit, which showed a handsome balance in hand, notwithstanding the fact that our expenses have been very heavy. When the new officers were called on to be installed every one answered to their names, the first time in my recollection.

During the past month death has removed the senior representative of this city in the Ontario legislature, and the Trades and Labor Council decided to call a convention for the purpose of nominating a candidate to carry the labor banner, but in the meantime the government sprung the election, having fixed the date of polling on the 29th, and in consequence at the regular meeting on Wednesday last the idea was abandoned and I suppose we will now wait until the general elections before taking political action. In speaking of the Trades and Labor Council I might

remark that the delegates from the typographical union, Messrs. James Coulter, John Armstrong, W. H. Parr, George W. Dower and George G. Devlin, are among the most active members of that most important and representative body.

Our brothers in the capital of this dominion, Ottawa, are in trouble, but from what I know of the men of No. 102 they will come out on top or know the reason why. For some time past the union has been fighting the Journal, a non-union evening paper that employs girls and boys, and with a very fair show of closing the office up or bringing it to time. In the meantime, the Citizen, a morning paper, changed hands, having been purchased from Mr. Macintosh by one of the Shannon family, of Kingston, Ontario. Ever since the change the new proprietor thought he was paying too much for his composition, and decided to introduce machines and cheap labor. On March 28 the compositors on the sheet were locked out at 3:30 P.M., and were replaced by a gang from the Montreal Herald, people who were glad to desert a sinking ship - as they supposed the Herald to be. In the meantime one of the Rogers Typographs was set up in the office and has been working ever since, run by an expert of the company's - by the way, a man who, while running machines in Toronto was very anxious to join the union, but when asked for his card in Ottawa said the company did not wish their men to become members. The fight is being kept up with unabated vigor, and with good prospects of the union being successful against both papers, as public opinion is greatly in their favor.

The Globe has now six of the Mergenthaler machines at work, and according to rumor they are doing great work, but up to date it takes just as many men to get out the same size paper. The Mail and Empire still have the Typograph in their offices, but are only running about half time.

Business is the dullest in my experience for this season of the year.

The wish is general here that President Prescott will stand for reëlection.

The idea of furnishing a room in the Home has taken root, and I trust will bear good fruit.

Wellington.

## FROM KANSAS CITY.

To the Editor: KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 12, 1892.

Mr. S. M. Ford is conducting a new daily publication, entitled the *Evening Mail*. It is meeting with flattering success, and since the death of Doctor Munford, and the apparent abandonment of the *Evening World* project, the *Mail* appears to be a permanent affair. Eight compositors are employed. The paper in politics leans toward republicanism.

J. F. Klunk, district deputy organizer, returned today from Hannibal, Missouri, having gone to that place at the request of the local union. The outcome of his trip was apparently successful, and on May r Hannibal Union will enjoy an advance in scale of wages without disagreement between printers and proprietors. It was feared that affairs might be otherwise, and Hannibal Union accordingly called in the services of Mr. Klunk, who, with his accustomed urbanity, made it plain sailing for the boys for the future.

The annual election of officers of Union No. 80 occurred on March 30, and resulted in the selection of a corps of officials of sterling integrity and worth. The majorities were decided and very complimentary. James M. Rhodes was chosen president; F. J. Ellis, vice-president; Dave L. Guyette, financial secretary; E. B. Harrington, recording secretary; Henry Fratcher, treasurer; and P. S. Jakobe, sergeant-at-arms. J. F. Klunk will carry the union's credentials to the Philadelphia meeting, and Joseph B. Strickland was chosen as his associate.

The Midland Mechanic is industriously waging warfare against the notoriously non-union Journal office of this city. In this enterprise the Mechanic is backed, financially and morally, by the Industrial Council and the typographical union and trades unions generally. The Fraternity, the organ of the non-union printers, has been endeavoring to stem the tide of opposition, but the moral

sentiment of the community is actively in sympathy with the *Mechanic* and its cause. Many plain truths have been published by the friends of organized labor, an enumeration of which at this time would occupy too much valuable space; but it is hoped that these facts may result in the wiping away of the reproach which the printing world generally has felt toward Kansas City and her printers.

L. E. H.

#### FROM ALBANY.

To the Editor :

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19, 1892.

The printing house bill passed the senate by a vote of eighteen to six. It had previously passed the assembly. It went to the governor, and last evening he sent to the assembly a veto of the measure. This is the first time in eight years the printers have succeeded in having the bill pass both houses, and to have it finally vetoed after persistently working for it rather dashes their hopes. If Governor Flower holds the same opinion for the rest of his term, there will be no state printing house for the next two years.

The annual election of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, was very spirited. The result of the entire vote was as follows: Of the delegates to the International Typographical Union, two delegates were elected; president-Edward A. Keyes, 123; Joseph Lederer, 69; vice-president-Thomas F. McHale, 247; recording secretary-Michael J. Sullivan, 164; Vedder A. Peters, 75; financial secretary-Thomas D. Fitzgerald, 145; Frank Henzel, 99; treasurer-Richard J. Hourigan, 245; sergeant-at-arms-Philip T. Bray, 247; inspectors of election—George I. Davis, 240; Thomas H. Powers, 240; Peter Reynolds, 239; delegates to International Typographical Union-Albion J. Kiernan, 167; James A. Kirwin, 162; William S. Mahan, 71; Frank W. Houghtaling, 34; Charles A. Fry, 30; delegates to C. F. L.-J. Wesley Macdonald, 247; Eugene Ferris, 210; J. Presly Byers, 200; Philip Daley, 199; Chris Hoff, 187. On reorganization of the International Typographical Union, the union voted for a change and for Plan No. 2.

Patrick J. Doyle, a well-known Albany printer, and an ex-president of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4, has been appointed proofreader in the office of the State Railroad Commission. Mr. Doyle has been the "ad" man on the Albany Morning Express for a number of years. He has been prominent in labor circles. He fills the position left vacant by the recent death of William H. Lee, who was an old Albany printer.

Capital Chips, a weekly illustrated paper published here, has been sold at sheriff's sale for \$264.40 to the Brandon Printing Company, of this city. This company secured judgment against the paper and bid it in. It is thought that new parties will secure control of it, and its publication be resumed.

Early in the holidays "Buck" Riley, a well-known Albany printer, suddenly disappeared, and as he was last seen near the Hudson river, it was believed he had fallen in and was drowned. Search was made for the body without avail. Last week a body was taken from the Hudson at New Baltimore, which is about fourteen miles below Albany. It proved to be that of Mr. Riley, and it was brought to this city for interment. He was a member of Albany Typographical Union, No. 4.

X. Y. Z.

#### FROM MARYLAND.

To the Editor :

BALTIMORE, Md., April 18, 1892.

The Maryland legislature adjourned a few days ago, and that ancient city on the banks of the Severn, Annapolis, the capital of the state, has now resumed its wonted quietness. Biennially committees from labor organizations make pilgrimages to this mecca of the politician, their object being to secure, if possible, the enactment of such laws as will benefit the wage class. This year these committees have met with but indifferent success. Baltimore Typographical Union, in conjunction with the Federation of Labor, tried to impress the legislature with the view of suppressing typesetting by boys in our reformatory institutions, but without the desired result. A bill offered by Senator Evans, of the firm of Thomas & Evans, printers and publishers of this city, to prevent

children under fourteen years of age from working in shop or factory was voted down by this same legislature. But while this excellent measure failed of enactment, the lobby also failed in securing votes sufficient to defeat several popular bills.

In the early fall ground was broken for the erection of two buildings for newspaper publications, the *Manufacturers' Record* and the *Daily Record*. Both of these structures are now rapidly approaching completion, and to the center of our city will add two more handsome architectural ornaments. I am told that the *Manufacturers' Record* job office is simply overrun with work, so much so, indeed, that it has to piece some of it out to other offices.

There is a rumor of another new morning daily, also of a dramatic weekly. As to this latter class of publications Baltimore is entirely without anything of the kind.

Baltimore Life entered upon its third volume on Saturday last, coming out enlarged to the extent of thirty-two pages. Life is one of the most popular weeklies in this section; it is well edited, its illustrations are excellent, and its publishers, Messrs. Stuart & Gareis, are deserving of their success.

The contest over the election of delegates to represent Baltimore Typographical Union at the International convention, which is to convene in June next, at Philadelphia, was a spirited one. A full vote was polled, after the manner of the Australian system of voting, with the result of a choice of Martin J. Kohn, of the Morning Herald, and Thomas J. Moran, of the News. The election for officers resulted as follows: President, George P. Nichols; vice-president, John C. Roche; corresponding and recording secretary, H. McDowell; secretary-treasurer, William Fleming.

Work among the craft is quite brisk, some of the book and job offices having more to do than can be well attended to. The daily papers are all running full handed. And yet a number of "banner carriers" are to be found on the corners down town waiting for something to turn up.

## FROM NEW YORK.

To the Editor:

New York, N. Y., April 14, 1892.

The trade in this city is at present under a quiet spell. The passing of the State (New York) Printing Bill a few days ago was hailed with some acclamation. Patience was required in keeping track of the bill, and some faith in human nature was needed to persist in its advocacy for a period of eight years. Ring-making and lobbying have been adopted to keep back the passing of the measure. It has been a history of petty personal interest against trade requirements in all those eight years, private interests being on top all the time. The final committee on it voted ayes 19, noes 6, and the work was got through with great rapidity — the efforts of "Big Six" on the subject having been quite meritorious.

At the recent meeting of the New York Typographical Society, being its 166th half-yearly one, the following officers were elected: James H. Breslin, president; George B. Payant, vice-president; Edward M. Meagher, treasurer; John McKinley, Jr., secretary. The society was represented to have \$1,500 in bank.

So far as I have gleaned, the results of the recent elections to Typographical Union No. 6 have been on the whole satisfactory. Mr. Ferguson as secretary was proved to be a popular man. At the last meeting of No. 6 no fewer than thirty-three propositions were held over for the meeting in May. A committee of three was appointed, on motion, to investigate the admission of typewriters into the union, because such is in violation of rules laid down by the International Typographical Union. It is going to be a heartburning question in more ways than one, this machine-composition question, because an employer's interests lie in the path of employés' interests from beginning to end of it. Some of the employers, very naturally, prefer to take in hand youths or men who know typewriting as against men of from thirty to fifty years of age, who have yet to wade through the mysteries of quick alphabetical manipulation. One of the questions deferred to the May meeting is a case where a union foreman was complained of on the charge of culling copy and threatening the chapel chairman with dismissal for interfering in the matter. This is a grave offense as

matters stand in 1892. There are various composing rooms in this city where the chapel chairman is boss of the foreman, and where the employers seem to side with that state of things.

At the meeting a communication was read from Los Angeles, asking that delegates to the Philadelphia convention employ direct action against the Printers' Protective Fraternity. They were so instructed, but warned that the per capita tax should not be increased thereby. Another important matter deferred to May was a motion that the delegates be instructed to vote and work for the repeal of the fifty-nine-hour law; while an amendment to simply enforce the law and another to repeal the six-day law were similarly treated. Evidently the May meeting is to be an important one. I almost forgot to say, in the matter of the recalcitrant foreman referred to above, that the matter was referred to a committee, and that I hear the foreman has bowed his head to the storm and resigned his post, and become a proofreader instead of a foreman. Wonderful are the powers of combination!

The repeated assertion made by one or two trade papers published in this city that Messrs. Harper Brothers intend to issue a sporting paper in a few weeks' time, daily, is a mistake. So I find on personal inquiry from the firm. Sporting issues are not in their line of sympathy.

LEONIDAS.

#### UNION ORGANIZATION IN THE EAST.

To the Editor: Boston, Mass., April 17, 1892.

At this particular season of the year, and just about two months before the International Typographical Union again meets in Philadelphia, it may not be out of place to take a brief review of the work done in New England, and more particularly in the states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, by way of organization. There is not, nor has there been, any contention to the statement often made and fully comprehended by the officers of the International Typographical Union that these states are in a disorganized condition, and that Massachusetts itself is not half-organized; and further that the aforenamed states supply, to a great extent, the non-union printers who flock into the large cities of Massachusetts and fill the places of union men when any difficulty arises between employers and employés. Naturally, such being the case, it is expected that strenuous efforts, by way of organization, are being made by the gentlemen who occupy the position of organizers having jurisdiction of these localities. But is it so? We have heard of one union, and not printers at that, being organized up to the present date in this state - the newspaper mailers; and as to the other states, we fail to hear of any work being done. In Fall River, Massachusetts, one of our large cities, the printer's union charter has been withdrawn for non-payment of International dues. Has our district organizer, or his state deputy, visited Fall River in furtherance of bringing this union into good standing and strengthening the local, and so the International union? Echo answers, have they? Most of the locals in the state have a go-as-you-please scale of prices, which is entirely demoralizing to the whole craft of the state. Has any effort been made by the International Typographical Union organizer, in making his visits, to bring about uniform scales of prices, and, if so, what has it been? Again this question is met with profound silence! By the bye, how many visits have been made to the respective unions throughout this state the past year by the organizer or his deputy? Any? We have not heard of any. And yet the base of perpetuity of the International Typographical Union resolves itself into this one word, "organization." It is the groundwork upon which its prosperity and longevity rests, and strange to say, less attention is given to it than to any other matter which comes before the body politic. I was not surprised to read some time ago that the master printers of New York, technically known by the term typothetæ, had made arrangements to get the addresses of non-union printers throughout the New England states so that in case of any unpleasantness with No. 6 they would be able to fill union men's places without delay. What counter action have our International Typographical Union officers taken as to this matter? Did they immediately send out a corps of organizers into the strongholds of non-unionism to organize these people? I trow not.

What increase in membership has the International union made within the past ten, nay, five years, comparatively speaking with what it should have done if active, energetic and eternally vigilant work had been put into it? Simply nothing. If the present system of lethargy and indifference continues, and the so-called "Letwell enough-alone" men of the body politic have their way for a few years longer, the master printers' clubs throughout the country will be disbanded, their usefulness being no longer required further than for social banquets and mutual congratulations upon the demise of their honored and long-time opponent—the International Typographical Union, and it would not be surprising to have, as a closing ceremony of their banquet, some conscientious master printer close his congratulatory effort with the words "Peace to its ashes," by way of respect.

What I have said of Massachusetts and the other states aforementioned is equally true of every New England state, and there is no reason why, with the proper attention given to the work of organization, from four thousand to seven thousand new members should not grace the rolls of the membership of the International Typographical Union from this section ere another year closes.

I am taken to task, however, and told that the districts are too large; that the harvest of non-unionism is large, but the organizer-laborers are few; that what there are are not paid for their work and loss of time; that a pitiful and meager, not to say mean, fund is donated for the purpose, and that it cannot be expected that organizers should work for nothing.

To all of this, I say true, very true. But has this meager fund been conscientiously expended for the work for which it was donated, and, if so, what is the forthcoming fruitfulness of the efforts made? Any? We ask the gentlemen concerned to answer. But in any event these are no excuses for the International Typographical Union. Their legislation should have been bent to the propagation and extension of their locals, and as it has not been done, the fault lies at their door.

The gentlemen who are elected to the Philadelphia convention to my mind should see that all matters before the convention should sink into comparative insignificance when the matter of organization and its extension is considered; that each district should comprise a single state; that all moneys required for this purpose should be the first claim upon the convention, other matters being subsidiary; that honest and conscientious men be elected to the position of organizers, and that they should, in conjunction with state organizations, where there are any, bend every effort in the direction of organizing while a single town in any state with the requisite number of printers remains outside our ranks. No penny-wise and pound-foolish policy should be adopted in this matter, and I have the greatest confidence that the gentlemen of that convention will see to it in a way which will remedy the evils of the past. In writing this communication I alone have the desire and welfare of my own and the International union at heart, and look forward to the day when the organization which is supposed to hold the vanguard of unionism in the ranks of organized labor shall do so, not CHARLES G. WILKINS. merely in name, but in reality.

# FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor: DETROIT, Mich., April 17, 1892.

Detroit Union held its annual election on March 30 with the following result: Delegates to International Typographical Union, Thomas J. Dixon, James P. Murtagh; president, George W. Duncan; vice-president, W. M. Blight; recording secretary, H. D. Lindley; financial and corresponding secretary, R. Lindsay; treasurer, E. Look; sergeant-at-arms, W. H. Neack; members executive committee, T. J. Duncan, H. J. Smith, H. E. Williams, A. W. Hubbell, P. J. O'Grady. International Typographical Union reorganization: For a change, 108; against, 112; plan No. 1, 20; plan No. 2, 70. The vote was taken by chapels and gave general satisfaction.

No. 18 has issued a circular which will be sent to all unions appealing from the decision of President Prescott and the Executive Council to the International Typographical Union, relative to

type used on the *Tribune*. This is a matter that vitally interests all union printers, and should be considered carefully. If the International Typographical Union sustains No. 18's appeal then compositors will be paid for the use of the leads cast on the type; if the appeal is rejected union compositors must accept a reduction of twenty-five per cent in their bills, for it is a reasonable conclusion that if proprietors can produce leaded papers without leads it will eventually become universal. All correspondence and other evidence will be laid before the Philadelphia session.

The union has the following amendment under consideration:

Composition on morning newspapers shall be at the rate of 42 cents per thousand ems, solid. All tables, cuts with reading matter down the side, and advertisements set by the piece, shall be treated as solid matter.

In the measurement of leaded matter, so much of the thickness of each lead as equals one-eighth the thickness of a line of type shall be treated as a part of the type, and no addition to the measuring rule shall be made on account thereof; all excess above one-eighth the thickness of the type used shall be added to the length of the measuring rule. This applies to single-leaded matter; for double-leaded no additional extension of the measuring rule shall be made.

In cases where a part of any single "take" is set solid and a part leaded, the whole shall be measured as if it were all solid.

Cuts drawn for, or occurring in leaded takes, or taken from the hook as separate takes making over 200 ems solid, shall be measured as leaded matter; except set-in cuts, which, whether accompanied by solid or leaded matter, shall, together with the matter, be measured as solid.

Display headings and double headings shall be treated as leaded matter, and shall be measured leaded.

In double headings, where both sections are set in smaller type than that used in the introduction of the article following, or where one section is set in type two points smaller than such introductory matter, the entire heading shall be measured according to the smallest type it contains; provided, that "raised lines" shall not be considered as introductory matter; and provided further, that the size of roman type shall be determined as brevier, minion, nonpareil, etc., according to the standard used in measuring the same, e. g., brevier measured as minion shall be treated as minion for all the purposes of this section.

Composition on evening papers, 38 cents, solid. Other modifications same as on morning papers.

The Commercial Advertiser, a weekly paper, which was declared an unfair office some three months ago, has again become a union office.

Detroit Union has deferred taking action on the constitution of the Michigan State Typographical Union until after the session of the International Typographical Union. P. A. L.

Translated for The Inland Printer.

#### PHOTOGRAPHING ON WOOD.

To prepare the wood a mixture is made of gelatine, 12 grammes; white soap, 12 grammes; water, 768 cubic centiliters. Soak the gelatine in the water till soft, then place over a slow fire, adding the soap in thin slices, and stir till all is dissolved. Sufficient powdered alum is then added to dissipate the froth, and the whole strained through muslin. To this mixture a little zinc white is added, and the wood given a thin coat of the mixture, the surface being rubbed carefully to gain an even surface.

The next process is to mix albumen, 480 cubic centiliters; water, 360 cubic centiliters; sal ammoniac, 18 grammes; citric acid, 8 grammes. The albumen should be beaten to a stiff froth and allowed to settle, the limpid portion being used. To this add the water and sal ammoniac, and lastly the citric acid, carefully stirring the whole with a glass rod. Apply the preparation by means of a brush sufficiently large to give an even coating to the entire surface, and the block is ready to sensitize. For this purpose a solution of 50 grammes of nitrate of silver, and 420 grammes of distilled water, is used. Pour a small quantity on the wood, taking care that every part is moistened; then pour off the excess for future use. Once again dried, the block is ready for exposure under a negative till the requisite tone is obtained. The fixing of the print is effected by soaking the blocks three minutes in a bowl of strong salt water, after which it is well washed and placed in a bath of saturated solution of hyposulphate of soda, laying the wood face down, four or five minutes. It is then washed thoroughly and dried, when it is ready for the hands of the engraver. It might be added that the wood must be rendered waterproof by immersion in a bath of paraffine at 90 degrees Centigrade.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER

#### GEORGE W. CHILDS.

BY NIXON WATERMAN

Philanthropist, whose warm, broad palms
Have scattered blessings far and wide;
No worthy seeker after alms
From you has turned unsatisfied.
Nor have you waited for the voice
Of want to reach your ear; instead
You make the hearts of men rejoice
In times and ways unheralded.

A stream with pure and happy source
In beauty flowing through the land,
That all along its winding course
Strews fairest flowers on every hand.
A song with kindest meaning fraught
Is sent upon its gracious way,
The inner goodness of a thought
Made brighter in men's hearts each day.

In this cold, mercenary age,
When Mammon's hand so oft is kissed,
What joy to write on hist'ry's page
The name of a philanthropist
Who all the grace of life enchains
With purse, and heart, and voice and pen,
And golden riches grandly gains
To grandly give his fellow-men.

Not for your princely gifts alone
In memory your name shall live,
You have a higher purpose shown
In teaching others how to give.
Yours an incentive, broad and true,
Born of a deeper love of good
That seeks to bring all earth into
One universal brotherhood.

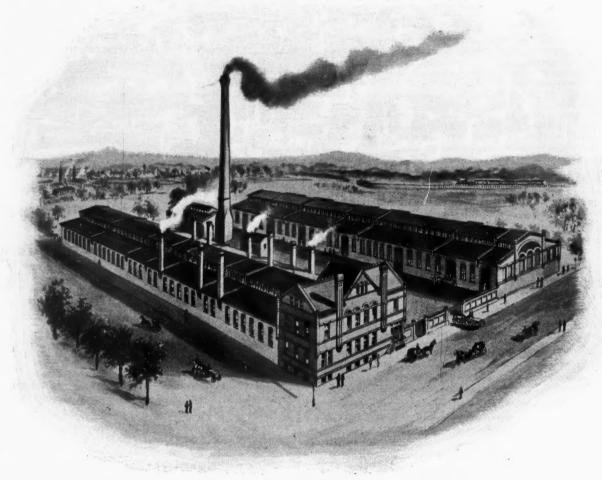
#### A COLOSSAL INK MANUFACTORY.

TWENTY-TWO years ago the foundation stone, figuratively speaking, of the immense establishment of what is now the Jaenecke-Ullman Company was laid by the first can of printers' ink imported by Sigmund Ullman to America. Remarkable as this development may seem, it was but the logical sequence of the success of the parent house at Hanover, Germany, by the production of faultless inks. The name of Sigmund Ullman has been well known to the printers of the United States and Europe for a great many years as one of the foremost printing-ink dealers, and it will not be void of interest to our readers to trace the development of the establishment with which he is connected.

The productions of Jaenecke Brothers and Fr. Schneeman, of Hanover, Germany, are known all over the world, and, as already into inks, as high grades of such materials are beyond the reach of ink makers unless they have the ability to make them themselves. An idea of the scope of the firm may be gained when it is considered that they employ in their various industries over eight hundred hands.

For some years the idea of erecting works in this country has been under deliberation, a number of reasons urging the taking of this step. The capacity of the Hanover factories was taxed to such an extent, by the constantly increasing demand, from all directions, that they were compelled to relinquish part of their common news ink trade in South America, England and elsewhere and to confine themselves principally to the finer grades of ink.

The consolidation of the firms in the Jaenecke-Ullman Company is a mark of decided progression, and works of immense size and magnificence have been projected at Newark, New Jersey,



THE JAENECKE-ULLMAN COMPANY'S WORKS AT NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

stated, were introduced and maintained on the American market for the past twenty-two years by Mr. Ullman. The Hanover works grew out of the large printing establishment of this firm, founded in 1827, who, like mostly all large printers, were making their own inks at that time. The superior quality of their fine inks and the large demand for them led them to establish, in 1843, a special plant for these which has grown from year to year until now it represents the largest and most complete manufactory of its kind in the world.

The printing establishment where the firm publish on four perfecting presses every morning and evening the *Courier*, Hanover's leading paper, has grown in a similar direction and the thirty steam presses employed in the printing and lithographic shop offer inestimable advantages for testing and regulating their inks.

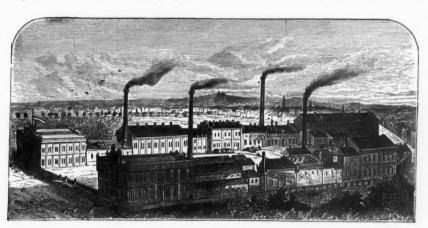
In the ink factory are made all the fine lamp and carbon blacks, dry colors, oils and varnishes, and other ingredients that enter after plans taken partly from the Hanover factories, with such added features as the firms' long experience recommend, and will soon be in active operation. Ground was broken for the works early last June, in the block of land 700 by 200 feet, bounded by Wright and Miller streets and avenues B and C, and already two large buildings of 300 by 70 feet each have been erected and divided into separate departments by three-foot fireproof walls, each department being supplied with overhead light. The boiler house is located in a separate building, 60 by 30 feet, with a stack 120 feet high, and is fitted with two boilers supplying a Watts & Campbell one hundred horse-power engine.

At the head of building A a three-story office building and laboratory has been erected, on the two upper floors of which is a superb residence for the superintendent.

In selecting Newark for the factories Messrs. Jaenecke-Ullman & Company have secured shipping facilities which cannot be

excelled, the plant being located within three hundred yards of three railroad lines and within easy reach of the principal seaport. The machinery for the works was partly built in Europe and to some extent here, under the firms' own specifications and much of it under their own patents, representing novel and valuable improvements which are their own property.

The convenience of manufacturing in America will be of decided advantage, as the improvements in presses, systems of printing, finer cuts and also in the many various kinds of papers often necessitate the special manufacture of inks for a particular purpose, and while the firm has been very successful in manipulating the Hanover inks for these purposes heretofore, nevertheless it



PRINTING INK WORKS OF JAENECKE BROS. & FR. SCHNEEMAN, HANOVER, GERMANY.

is better to have such inks made expressly for the purpose, and they have fitted out a special department for this class of work. They will also be enabled to produce many kinds considerably cheaper, as they will utilize a number of native American raw materials.

It is the intention to erect within a short time further buildings for the manufacture of the fine lampblacks and colors that enter into fine inks, as these, we learn, must be produced by the company, it being found impossible, as in Germany, to obtain these high-grade goods of a uniform quality in the market, and in the course of time the factories at Newark will be an exact counterpart of those in Europe, of which the company will then be entirely independent.

During the first year of the Jaenecke-Ullman Company they will publish the following specimen books: (1) General Specimen Book, (2) Job Printers' Specimen Book, (3) Lithographers' Specimen Book, (4) Half-Tone Specimen Book, (5) Bronze Powder Specimen Book, and until these are issued Sigmund Ullman's specimen books may be used to order by in connection with the price lists.

The offices and warerooms are located at 536 and 538 Pearl street, New York city, and comprise two well-lighted floors, 100 by 38 and sixteen feet high, where, besides a large stock of book and news ink in barrels and kegs, a full line of fine inks are kept put up in cans and collapsible tubes, also six ink mills, which are used exclusively for mixing and matching special shades and turning out telegraph and "hurry" orders, for it is a boast of this house to fill all orders promptly, often surprising their customers in this respect.

In addition to the stock of ink, a complete assortment of bronze powder may be found, this house making a specialty of bronzes for printers' and lithographers' use, and probably carrying a larger stock of bronze powder than any other house in New York city. The bronze-powder business is one of the first established in the United States, founded in 1845, and conducted by Sigmund Ullman, of this firm, since 1861. Since that time such improvements have been made in the manufacture of this article that a pound costs less today than an ounce did then, and a case is used now to every pound used then, a fact in itself significant of the merit of the company's products, and a forecast of the increase that yet awaits their vast business.

# BOOKS, AUTHORS AND KINDRED SUBJECTS.

VERSATILE paragrapher has discovered that Napoleon I was a book canvasser; that George Washington followed the same illustrious business, selling over 200 copies of Bydell's "American Savage"; that Longfellow sold books by subscription; that Daniel Webster handled De Tocqueville's "America"; that General Grant canvassed for Irving's "Columbus"; that Blaine began life as a canvasser for a "Life of Henry Clay"; and that Bismarck, when at Heidelberg, took orders for one of Blumenbach's handbooks.

Mr. Alexander Ireland, the compiler of that little treasure house

"The Book-Lover's Enchiridon," is the owner of many interesting books and auto-Among other things he owns a copy of the famous Boston transcendentalist magazine, the Dial, in which Emerson, while visiting Mr. Ireland at Manchester many years ago, wrote the names of the contributors of every article and poem. Even more interesting is the volume of Chaucer in which the poet Keats inscribed the sonnet "This pleasant tale is like a little copse." The sonnet appears at the end of "The Flowre and the Lefe," and the volume was given Mr. Ireland by the poet's friend Mr. Cowden Clarke. The letter that Mr. Carlyle wrote to Leigh Hunt on reading the latter's Autobiography is also in Mr. Ireland's possession.

Some years ago a remote relative (?) of the poet Keats living in Louisville, Ky., was induced to edit for a New York publishing house the complete works of the author of "Endymion." The English reviewers never looked with favor upon the work of this particular editor, however, and when he made a visit to England some years after his book appeared he was entertained at a little dinner party given by several distinguished young literary gentlemen, among whom was the author of "White Wings" (not the song, but the romance of that name). The novelist, who is also a humorist, grew more or less convivial during the banquet, and as he had always looked upon the American as a little tender he was not loath to take advantage of that personal liberty prevailing among gentlemen which comes of sufficient wine, so he slipped behind the honored guest and slyly emptied the salt cellar upon his head. Our Louisville friend has never looked upon this little incident in the light of a joke, however, and to this day he tells the story in all sincerity as

reflecting much discredit on the novelist.

Many compliments have been paid to the genius of our Chicago poet, but none, perhaps, more graceful than that paid by the proprietors of the monthly magazine published in England in the interest of the blind. The publishers of this magazine have recently asked Mr. Field's permission to reproduce in the blind characters of their journal his verses entitled "At the Door"

Some time ago one of Mr. Field's pieces, "The Bibliomaniac's Prayer," if my memory serves me, was reprinted in *Notes ana Queries*. This piece has recently been translated for the *Annales* of the French *Bibliophile Contemporain*.

The new edition of Gen. Lew Wallace's "Ben Hur," which has just appeared in London, has received a scathing criticism in the *Queen*. The acute and discriminating critic of the journal named, which is to England what *Harper's Bazar* is to America, says:

"People who do not buy books to read, but to look at, would do well to get this book." Intolerably prosy, and even silly, as the writer in the Queen believes, he criticises the American taste that allowed this book to pass through several editions. Doubtless this is the same critic who recently pounced upon the new edition of Mr. Lowell's "Fable for Critics" as a posthumous publication that the poet's literary executors would have done well to consign

to oblivion. The critic of the Queen would make a good running mate for our own Blackburn Harte.

Some months ago a St. Louis printer, the head of a large job printing establishment giving employment to several hundred hands, made a visit to New York and while in that city was shown by a member of the Grolier Club a copy of the Latin volume of the club's edition of De Bury's "Philobiblon." This Latin volume is one of the choicest, perhaps it is not too much to say that it is the most exquisite specimen of typography ever executed in our country. Well, our St. Louis friend examined it very carefully, "pawed" over its leaves, looked doubtfully at its charming rubrication, and with a keenly critical sense of the eternal fitness of things he finally tossed it aside with the remark that he did not think much of it as a specimen of printing; he could turn out lots better work from his job office in St. Louis.

And by the way this leads to the inquiry, how does it happen that in a list of non-resident members scattered over the United States from Portland, Maine, to Portland Oregon, one hunts in vain for a representative of St. Louis culture?

A collector of books and prints, solely for his private pleasure, says the *Literary World*, recently bought a picture of A. Lang from a dealer in New York who has issued etched portraits of some modern authors in attractive sets. The purchaser had never seen the "brindled" Andrew's face, and he was delighted to have a portrait with long whiskers and well-filled cheeks hang upon his wall. It still stands there, but no longer as representing the author of "Helen of Troy." The publisher has confessed that Downey of London sent him a phiz of A. Long, M.D., instead of A. Lang, M.A.

Writing from London to the News, January 31, 1890, Mr. Eugene Field tells us that Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, author of "Ballades of a Country Bookworm" and several other dainty little volumes, lives at Pegswood, Morpeth. Mr. Field tells us also that Mr. Hutchinson is a pedagogue, that he is thirty-four years old, married, and has five little children. His literary work is without hope of any remuneration. He is a consumer as well as a writer of books and his little collection embraces something over nineteen hundred volumes, about three hundred of which have been much enhanced in value and interest by the insertion of autograph letters from the authors thereof. "This bright, ambitious and most lovable young man has no personal acquaintance with the literary men of his native country; he is exceedingly retiring; although he hungers for companionship, he hesitates about intruding into the presence of other literary workers. Mr. Gosse is soon to read a lecture at Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Hutchinson is going to hear the lecture, and, if he can muster up courage, he is going to introduce himself to Gosse, with whom he has had some correspondence.' So concludes Mr. Field's note.

The "Ballades" referred to came out just prior to Mr. Field's departure for England, and happening one day into the "Saints and Sinners'" corner he found three copies of Mr. Hutchinson's book, that had just been bespoke and were about to be mailed to the several buyers when the eye of General McClurg was caught by them, and the General expressed the wish that he might have seen the books in time to secure one for his own collection. While in England Mr. Field had some correspondence with Mr. Hutchinson and in one of his letters remarked that he knew two collectors in America who wanted copies of the "Ballades," naming General McClurg and ---, a distant friend in the country whom he knew to like such things. Thereupon Mr. Hutchinson sent a sonnet in his autograph to Mr. Field to be transmitted to this distant friend. But now comes the strange part of this story. Mr. Hutchinson remembering Mr. Field's remark writes, under date March 20, 1801, to an old bookseller in America as follows: "I beg to acknowledge receipt of Matthew's 'Ballads of Books' this morning. Instead of remitting the cents, I send a copy of my 'Ballades of a Bookworm 'in exchange, which I trust will please you as well as money. I may say it is very scarce even in England only 140 copies having been printed. It sells here now at 15 shillings. However, if you don't care for it please return it and I will send you cash. As a postscript I shall subjoin the names and addresses of two American

gentlemen who were both trying about a year ago to get copies and couldn't. Perhaps they are customers of yours." Then follows the postscript naming General McClurg and Mr. Field's friend in the country as the two who were hunting for the Ballades. Mr. Hutchinson's book and letter, like J. J. Rousseau's copy of the "Imitation of Christ" with the periwinkle hidden between its leaves, fell into the hands of a bibliophile who straightway hunted up Mr. Field's friend, and that friend now holds the interesting little relics in his hand as he writes this note.

Without Mr. Hutchinson's permission, and without offense let me hope, the sonnet handed to Mr. Field and referred to in the foregoing note, is printed here, it is believed for the first time:

"Upon my shelves there is no taint of caste,
The classes and the masses freely mix;
Patricians with plain Harrys, Toms and Dicks
Are literally in touch—the ravine vast
Of prejudice and pride bridged o'er with ease:
That they have, one and all, rushed into print,
Writ but one book although there's nothing in't,
Dispels their social inequalities.

A cobbler and an earl together there,

And here a bishop and a rhyming thief—
Rhyming, may be, to win his soul relief—
Stand side by side with gay and gallant air;
And of the four the earl has shabbiest dress:—
The cobbler is arrayed in loveliness."

Translated for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### TRANSLATED NOTES FROM FRENCH EXCHANGES.

An Italian doctor recommends the following preparation for the use of compositors with weak eyes: To one pint of water add a spoonful of brandy and a pinch of cooking salt. It is said to relieve "that tired feeling" in the eyes wonderfully, if they are given a bath in the mixture every morning.

The association for encouraging the study of Greek in France has offered a prize to be given annually to the printer who is most proficient in Greek. The competitors are divided into two classes, one for journeymen, etc., and another for apprentices, and the task is to set a page of Greek from manuscript.

It was not till many years after newspapers were first printed that a doctor named Theophrastes Renaudot, in 1631, obtained from Cardinal Richelieu permission to advertise in the Gazette, in Paris. It was not till eighteen years later that an advertisement for two stolen horses appeared in an English paper, in 1649, but this style of announcement did not become popular till 1658, when the proprietor of the London coffee house, "The Sultan's Head," made use of the columns of the newspaper to spread a knowledge of the virtues of the new beverage then called teha, tay or tea.

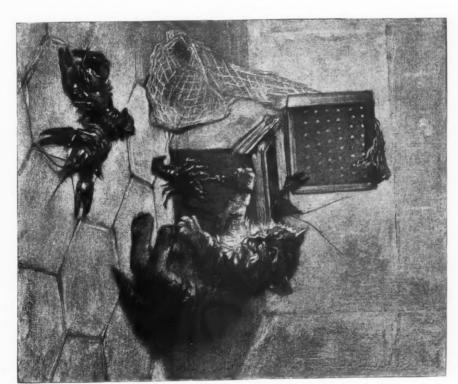
Speaking of the origin of italic characters, Bodoni, the celebrated engraver and typefounder, in his Manual Typographique, Volume I, page 41, says that at first this style of type was called "aldin," and then "italique," by the French printers, and "cursif" by the Italians. Petrarch wrote so admirably that Alde Maurice resolved to get a font of type made to imitate that writing, and at the end of his edition of Petrarch, in a note to the reader, said that: "The writing of Petrarch is so perfect that the engraver to whom I entrusted the execution of the punches had only to follow their outlines, stroke for stroke." By the force of circumstances Petrarch was the designer, Alde conceived the idea of having the type made, François de Balogne, an ancient goldsmith, engraved the punches for the first font of this style of letter. Alde obtained from the Venetian senate the sole right to use this letter in the territory of that republic. The first volume printed in this type appeared in 1501, and was an edition of Virgil; this was followed by several other works, but the fancy for printing in italic did not last long. Foreign printers soon imitated this style of type, but much of the engraving and presswork done by them was so badly executed that it could only be read with difficulty. In 1737 small capitals were added to italic fonts by Fournier, but when fantastic or display type came into use these dropped into desuetude.



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(See Plate on other side.)

#### THE NEW DEXTER BOOK-FOLDING MACHINES.

Ten years ago Mr. Dexter produced the first hand-feed folding machine ever built, so constructed that the sheets could be fed to it on the same principle as in feeding the press. This machine was arranged to automatically straighten the sheets endways and sideways to a perfect register, even though the sheets are not fed correctly by the feeder. Mr. Dexter's idea was that any sheet that could be printed by feeding to the edges could be folded in the same way. Folding machines had then been on the market for about twenty-five years, but were so slow in operation and so expensive that they had but little advantage over hand folding. This was on account of the sheets being fed to points, the same as for "cut-sheet" bookwork, and on large sheets of weekly or monthly periodicals. The average speed was about eleven hundred per hour, while with the very first machines turned out by the Dexter Folding Company, with an ordinary

feeder, a speed of twenty-two hundred to twenty-four hundred was easily obtained and the sheets more accurately registered than when fed to points. The machines made by the Dexter Folding Company up to the past year have been mostly for newspaper and periodical work. These machines are made with all kinds of attachments - newspaper folders, handfeed or for attaching to any make or style of press. These machines have pasting and trimming attachments, as well as covering or inserting, producing newspapers in every desired style. They today make the only machine that will fold and paste a two or four page insert into an eight-page paper, pasting and trimming the whole

complete. Publishers of newspapers can at once see the great advantage of such a machine. These machines will also paste two pages into a four-page sheet, making a six-page paper. By the use of such a folder all complaint from the advertiser on account of advertisements being placed in the supplement are a thing of the past, as each page becomes equally valuable for advertising. They also make periodical machines to fold and paste sixteen pages, and when desired to fold and paste on a four or eight page cover, delivering a sixteen, twenty or twenty-four page paper folded and pasted complete. One reason for the unparalleled success of these folders is that Mr. Dexter has given his entire time to their development. Being a practical pressman, he has been enabled to entirely remove from these machines the defects that are so common to folders.

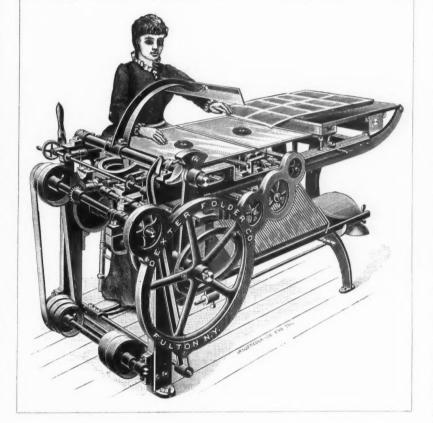
But the special object of this article is to call attention to their latest candidate for public favor, a machine especially designed for bookwork. A glance at the accompanying cut will satisfy the reader that the man who designed this machine certainly had some knowledge as to how such a machine should be constructed. In designing these new book-folding machines they have, so far as

desirable, retained the well-known principle that has stood the test of years, but in all of the labor-saving improvements and those devices that have been suggested by long experience and careful study, these machines are certainly without an equal. The Dexter Folder Company have expended a large sum of money in perfecting these machines and getting up special tools for their manufacture. Not least among the important claims for the machines is that they are so accurately made by the use of special tools that all parts are interchangeable. Every journal n these machines is made of steel, the bearings are unusually heavy and all the parts are strong and durable. The surface of the rollers is milled by a special process. The gears are all accurately cut from solid iron, and are all made amply strong. The principal claim made for these machines is that they are by far the most convenient machines to operate; the feeder sits five inches nearer the points than on any other book folder. This point will be doubly appreciated by the operator who is expected to sit at these machines

> from morning until night. The gauges are all moved by the operator without . leaving her seat, as are also all movements of the points. Special attention has been given to the construction of the mechanism for operating the points so as to allow of their being accurately and at the same time rapidly set. They are so constructed that each may be moved in any direction independent of the other, or if it is desired to move both points in the same direction, both are moved together by the simple turning of a wheel, both moving exactly alike. The importance of this will be at once understood by those who have used machines that do not possess this important factor. The adjusting of the guides

is accomplished by a new improved device, and may be ranked among the special features of these machines. The guides are moved either way by simply turning a wheel, the guides moving squarely with the rolls, so that in moving it you cannot get it out of square. Too much importance cannot be attached to this valuable device, as it enables the operator to adjust the guides and points to a perfect register, and with the least possible loss of time. All the wearing parts are made with the greatest care, so that when these are put together they fit so perfectly that there is not the slightest particle of lost motion in any part of the machines.

Mr. Dexter proposes to, so far as desirable, carry out his same general idea with regard to book folders which he established for newspaper machines, that is, to build these machines to fold the sheets just as they are printed, instead of cutting the sheets in two after printing and folding the parts of the sheet separately. It will be readily understood that a full sheet of two or even four sixteen-page signatures can be fed to the folder as rapidly as either section can be fed separately, and with a machine constructed on the same general plan as the "side feed," these sheets may be fed at a speed of at least forty per minute; thus on a double



sixteen-page machine a speed of eighty single sixteens would be the result, and with a four-sixteen sheet, 160 signatures per minute. In fact, these machines are often operated at full fifty sheets per minute.

The Methodist Book Concern, at Cincinnati, Ohio, have used one of these double machines on their Sunday-school work for over four years at a total speed of 5,160 sheets per hour on a double eight-page sheet, the feeder experiencing no difficulty in feeding over 2,500 per hour. This proves conclusively the importance of this wonderful device for automatically adjusting the sheet at the first fold independent of the feeder. These double machines will come under the head of "special machines," and will be more especially adapted for large runs, such as school books, railroad novels, etc. They also make them to fold double thirty-two-page sheets, delivering the two copies together in such a manner that they may be covered or stitched before separating them. This is a great labor-saving machine for pamphlet or almanac work. Such machines can be made for single sixteens also.

The Dexter Folder Company now make the proud boast of being the largest concern of the kind in the world. They occupy large, commodious shops at Fulton, New York, where they have one of the best water-powers in the country. These shops are equipped with the most approved tools and machinery. They report having purchased over \$5,000 worth of tools during the past fifteen months. Some idea of the magnitude of this plant can be taken from the fact of their occupying a floor space of 22,500 square feet; one floor of 50 by 150 feet, being devoted entirely to erecting machines, gives room for forty machines to be in course of erection at one time. We feel that our readers will be well repaid for at least making full investigation of the points claimed for the Dexter folders before placing their order for such machines, as, quoting from the company's circular, they say, "Nothing will suit us better than to place these machines in competition with the very best machines of other makes."

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. B., Cincinnati, Ohio. Will you kindly inform me how to set bearers true and what to set them by; also how to set the cylinder upon the bearers? Answer.—Set bearers type-high and bring the cylinder down to hug them closely; or, vice versa, set cylinder type-high and bring the bearers up.

WM. C. W., South Bend, Indiana. How can I prevent table rollers from tearing at the ends? I have tried everything lately, still they crack. Please give me some hints about this. Answer.—Put a little plumbago in the roller sockets—the scrapings of the lead from a pencil will do. This is a sufficient lubricant and restrains the revolution of the roller after the table passes.

A. Y. M., Lockport, New York. Can you give me any information about the Duplex Color Disk? One of our printers spoke of it to me, but had forgotten the address. Answer.—The Duplex Color Disk has been on the market for some time. Their advertisement appears on another page of this issue, and by reference to it your inquiry will be sufficiently answered. It is in use in the pressrooms of The Inland Printer and gives satisfaction.

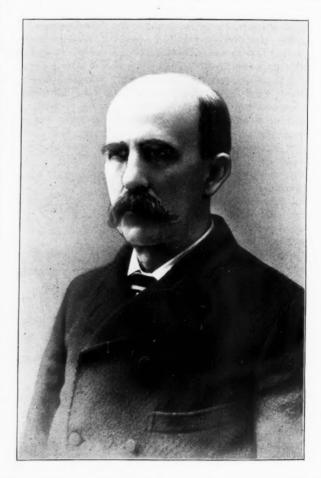
J. B., Temuka, Canterbury, New Zealand. (1) What is the cost of printing ordinary sheet music per page for say 1,000 copies, and (2) what is the cost of copyrighting a piece of music in America? Answer.—(1) A piece of ordinary sheet music per page measuring 7½ by 9½ will cost for electrotype plates \$3.50 per plate (music is not printed directly from type). A three or four page piece will cost for printing, stock, etc., \$11. A plain title page will cost \$3.50. Total for a three page piece per 1,000, \$25. (2) Copyrighting costs \$1.

The best cement for pasting parchment paper is said to be casein glue. A thin paste is prepared, used in the customary manner, and the jointed places afterward exposed for a little while to a jet of steam.

#### FRANC B. WILKIE.

Mr. Franc B. Wilkie, the first president of the press club of Chicago and one of the best known journalists of the West, died at his home in Norwood Park, a suburb of Chicago, April 12.

Mr. Wilkie had been suffering for some weeks from a severe



attack of the grip. He had about recovered when he received a bad fall, which, followed by an attack of brain fever, caused his death.

Mr. Wilkie was born July 2, 1832, in West Charlton, Saratoga county, New York. His father had a farm in the same county, and until he was thirteen years old Mr. Wilkie remained at home or, after reaching the age of twelve, worked for neighboring farmers. He attended the district school during the winter months and became proficient, mainly in reading, for which he acquired an absorbing taste, but which was limited to a spellingbook, the Bible, an English reader, an old copy of Buffon, and several musty volumes of religious works of the style of "Baxter's Saints' Rest." All these he read again and again, until their contents became as familiar as household words.

When thirteen years old he went to New York and "hustled," and afterward worked on a farm for several years. At the age of eighteen he was working at the blacksmith trade, but after a year's experience decided to leave the anvil and secure a better education. All this time, however, he was studying assiduously, and fitted himself to enter Union College in 1855. He had begun to write before this, his first effusions being poetic and of an amatory nature. His first efforts were printed in a paper at Ballston Spa, then edited by Professor Amasa McCoy. Some anonymous poems, sent to the Daily Star, of Schenectady, attracted attention, and in consequence Mr. Wilkie received an offer from the editor and proprietor, an Englishman named Colborne, to do editorial and general work at the princely salary of \$4 a week.

Mr. Wilkie entered upon his labors, and did a vast amount of work while continuing his studies at college. That he was industrious and possessed endurance is shown by the fact that for a year or two he kept up his college work, did all the editorial and scissoring for the *Star*, started a literary and musical weekly, wrote a serial novel for the paper and learned to set type, each of these things receiving more or less time each day. His novel never was put in manuscript. He composed it and set it in type—each section as it was needed—without writing a word of it. He graduated from Union College in due season with full credentials.

In 1856 he came West, and with a college friend named Harrington, started the *Daily News* in Davenport, Iowa. While in Davenport Mr. Wilkie married Ellen, daughter of John Morse, of Elgin, Illinois. In 1858 he became connected with the Dubuque *Herald*. During his connection with this paper he established a reputation as a humorist and a writer of more than ordinary force and brilliance.

In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, he accompanied the First Iowa Regiment as army correspondent. A paper which he issued at Macon City, Missouri, from a deserted rebel office, attracted attention and secured him an engagement on the New York *Times*. As its war correspondent he rose at once to the head of the profession in the West.

His connection with this Lexington fight, and the description that he sent exclusively to the *Times*, secured for him a personal letter of thanks from Henry J. Raymond, an increase in salary and a long editorial notice, in which his performance in giving himself up to the enemy, in order to get an account of a battle, was pronounced to be "wholly without a parallel for its daring in the history of journalism."

He was with Lyon and Fremont, and with General Grant during all his career from the taking of Fort Henry to the surrender of Vicksburg. His accounts were characterized by a freshness, a vividness, a fidelity and a descriptive elegance and finish that were universally recognized, and drew from an admiring Chicago editor the remark in his journal that "Wilkie was the best army correspondent in the world."

After the war in 1863 he became an editorial writer on the Chicago *Times* and remained with that paper until 1877, when he went to London to take charge of a bureau established by Mr. Storey, to furnish news of the Turko-Russian war. In 1880 Mr. Storey established another bureau in London to furnish news of the old world, and Mr. Wilkie was placed in charge of it.

Mr. Wilkie was intimately associated with W. F. Storey during the latter's life, and perhaps knew more of the erratic editor's habits and methods of conducting the paper than any other man.

After leaving the *Times* Mr. Wilkie did some editorial work on the *Herald*, and busied himself in the preparation of his personal reminiscences. For the past two years he had been in poor health, and contented himself with the society of his family, consisting of a son, John E. Wilkie, an adopted daughter, and his wife.

The funeral services were conducted by Dr. H. W. Thomas, at McVicker's theater, and were impressive and touching. In speaking of him as a journalist and an author the doctor said: "He was a thoroughly conscientious man and showed great interest in the welfare of young men who were striving to learn his profession. I have known him after a hard day's labor to remain up all night assisting a beginner. Numerous leading young men owe their present prosperity to the kind actions of Mr. Wilkie. His ability, talent and genius, connected with hard work, made him a valuable assistant to anyone seeking after knowledge."

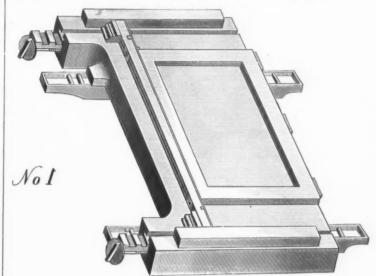
The friends of the dead journalist filled the large theater and followed the remains to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot and from there to Elgin, Illinois, where the interment was made. Members of the Press club, Oriental consistory, St. Bernard commandery and Hesperia lodge accompanied the remains.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Duplex Color Disk Company, on April 12, Mr. Henry O. Shepard was elected president of the company and P. R. Hilton, treasurer. The company report very gratifying returns. The disk is rapidly growing in popular favor.

#### A NEW FORM LOCK.

A new form lock patented by Messrs. Horning & Clapp, Washington, D. C., is worthy of inspection by every employing printer who wishes to keep abreast of the times. Its usefulness is apparent at a glance, and it only needs to be tried to be appreciated; being simple, safe and quick, and in time alone will soon pay for itself.

One pattern is in two sections and readily detachable. The regular top clamp on the bed of the press is removed, and the



underneath half, which is level with the bed, remains permanently attached. A few turns of the screw locks or unlocks it quickly. It is always ready for use, being part of the bed, and having a nice adjustment to large or small forms, as it locks up without furniture or quoins. This is made in different ways to conform to the different kinds of presses.

In the form of the lockup here shown, the end clamps on the bed formerly used are dispensed with. The bar, which extends entirely across the bed, and which is adjusted by moving the notched bars in the slots just below the surface of the bed, can be used to lock up anything from a poster to a visiting card without furniture, quoins or chase, as the occasion may require, and in a very short time. This device, the inventors expect, will revolutionize the old way of locking up. In order to demonstrate its usefulness a very limited number will be put on free of charge for anyone who contemplates putting in a new press soon. The lockup is in use in all the largest offices in Washington, both public and private.

THE death has just occurred at Buda-Pesth of O. K. Potemkin (pretended descendant of Prince Potemkin, favorite of Catherine II of Russia). When young he was sent to school at Buda-Pesth and achieved some distinction, but a reverse of fortune overtook his parents and he had to abandon his studies to become a printer. He traveled through Asia and Europe till he was forty years old, when he secured a position as engraver in the government printing office at Vienna. In 1846 he returned to Buda-Pesth and worked for H. Landerer. When the Hungarian revolution broke out in 1848 the office was invaded by Jokai Tetsoi to get Kossuth's famous manifesto printed, but all the printers but Potemkin had fled to embrace the cause of the revolution by joining the national guard, and he was forced to work at the case till it was completed. When the revolution was stifled by the Austrian government a price of 3,000 florins was placed on his head; but he escaped the danger, and through the influence of friends was allowed to resume his trade of engraver in peace. Potemkin spoke Hungarian, German, Latin, French, Italian, Polish, and his works as an engraver and designer attracted considerable attention for their graceful execution, but for the last ten years he had been almost blind and destitute, and died in extreme poverty.

#### JOHN CALVIN MOSS.

The announcement early last month of the death of John Calvin Moss, president of the Moss Engraving Company, of New York, awakened universal regret in the printing world. Mr. Moss was notable as the inventor of the first practicable photo-engraving process, and the story of the remarkable fortitude of himself and wife was graphically told in the May number of this journal in 1888, and is deeply interesting as an instance of perseverance in the face of great difficulties.

Mr. Moss was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1836. His mother was a Presbyterian, and intended him for the ministry when he was born and she was casting about for a name for him. But his mind was not disposed to look at things from the

ministerial aspect, and he finally induced his parents to put him to the printer's trade. He thought he had a chance as an artist because of a talent he had for drawing and painting, and he therefore devoted a good deal of time to the study of fine arts. Before he was nineteen years old he married Miss Mary A. Bryant, who sympathized with his artistic tastes.

He did not take kindly to painting and became a photographer, in which occupation he got a sufficient support to enable him to experiment in photographic chemistry. At twenty years he had learned of the experiment made by Nicephorus Niepce, and also of the attempts made by Professor Grove to etch on a Daguerrean plate by means of electricity. He had faith in the

idea of Professor Grove, and made a galvanic battery and set to work. After patient labor he found himself on the right road and realized that his extreme poverty alone prevented his reaching the thing he sought.

Having obtained a situation as a printer at Philadelphia, Mr. Moss pursued his experiments zealously, his wife working with him and aiding him in such a way that, as Mr. Moss said, success without ler would have been hardly possible. Their first order was for a printing plate which, if satisfactory, was to bring them \$40. They worked away at it, but somehow or other it would not come right. Finally, at two o'clock one morning, Mr. Moss sank down upon the bed exhausted and fell asleep, but his wife, believing that the experiment had not been fairly tried, determined to sit up all night, if necessary, and repeat it. She succeeded, and in the morning with a face all haggard from weariness, yet illumined with joy, she presented her husband with perfect molds.

Encouraged by this success they went to New York in 1863 and struggled along for eight years, getting a few orders, but encountering suspicion and active opposition from the wood engravers. who thought the new process would destroy their livelihood. In 1871 the Actinic Company was formed, but Mr. Moss thought he was not being treated fairly, and withdrew with the process he had kept a secret, and the company soon afterward expired. The next year, with the aid of a clergyman, he established the Photo-Engraving Company, which was successful. In 1880 Mr. Moss left this company and formed the Moss Engraving Company, of which he was the head.

Before Mr. Moss made his successful experiments, wood engraving and steel engraving were then the methods of reproduction for illustrating magazines and the like. Of course, Mr.

Moss' first success was only a step in the right direction, and his whole life thereafter was devoted to improving the art he made practicable.

At one time in his life Mr. Moss slept only two hours out of the twentyfour, and lost flesh until he came down from 160 pounds to 115. But his triumphs and the for-

tune which came with them soon restored him, to all appearances. At the age of forty-six years he had realized the dreams of his early manhood, had been rewarded for his exertions and patience with fame and fortune. He died at his residence, Fifty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, New York, on April 8, of Bright's disease. His wife, the partner of his early struggles and later triumphs, survives him. The business, which under his su-

pervision has assumed such large proportions, has been so well grounded by him in popular favor, that the loss of his guiding hand will scarcely be felt at all in its conduct.

SYMPATHETIC inks are well known, says the Philadelphia Record, but a recent discovery by Professor Bruylauts, of the University of Louvain, surpasses them, as no ink at all is required in order to convey a secret message. He lays several sheets of note paper on each other and writes on the uppermost with a lead pencil, then selects one of the under sheets on which no marks of the writing are visible. On exposing this sheet to the vapor of iodine for a few minutes it turns yellowish and the writing appears of a violetbrown color. On further moistening the paper it turns blue and the letters show in violet lines. The explanation is that note paper contains starch, which under pressure becomes hydramide and turns blue in the iodine fumes.



#### THE SONG OF THE TYPE.

Nightly, while the millions sleep, Revelers shout, the wretched weep And the watch lone vigils keep,

The printer works away;
With a click! click! click!
The type in his stick
Records the deeds of the day

Heeds the youth with glowing face
That the lines he sets apace
Damn a soul with its disgrace?

They bear for him no smart,
And the click! click!
Of the type in his stick

Times with his joyous heart.

Thrills yon man with sunken eye
As his nimble fingers fly,
Forming words that glorify?

They him no joy impart;
And the click! click! click!
Of the type in his stick
Outruns his aching heart.

Does the reader realize,
Glancing o'er with rapid eyes,
Countless types those lines comprise,
Picked separate from the case,
That the click! click! click!
Of that type in the stick
All night kept up its pace?

Thus it is through life we go,
Feeling not the joy, the woe,
Or the toiling others know.

Ah, better is it so;
For the click! click! click!
Of the type in his stick
Tells less of joy than woe.

-Ernest Lacy.

## ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST TYPECASTING FOUNDRIES IN THE WORLD.

A visit to the premises of Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler at 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago, into which they have recently moved, is surprising even to those who are well acquainted with this eminent typefounding firm's history, enterprise and business energy. To the readers of THE INLAND PRINTER, the wares of this firm are well and favorably known, and it will consequently be interesting to trace its evolution to the occupation of its present immense and thoroughly equipped establishment. Back in 1868, the foundry was established under the title of the Great Western Typefoundry, but although still distinguished by that name, it was reorganized a year later under the name of Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, and the business rapidly increased - the methods of the firm together with the quality of their products, superior copper-mixed type especially, meeting with general appreciation. The tremendous holocaust of October, 1871, which swept Chicago's business center, included the foundry of Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler; but like many of their fellow Chicagoans their misfortune only seemed an incentive to renewed efforts, and but a short time elapsed before they were again established, this time at 49 West Randolph street, and filling rapidly increasing orders with their old-time celerity and satisfaction to their customers, the accumulation of whom it was soon found rendered necessary a removal to larger premises but a few months later to 107 and 109 Madison street, which in turn the year 1876 saw them compelled to abandon for the same reason, and at 146 Fifth avenue (taking the entire building) the firm considered they would have ample accommodation for many years to come. They were "building better than they knew," it would seem, for but four years elapsed until another change was necessary, and in 1880, the establishment was moved to 115 and 117 Fifth avenue, these quarters in turn being enlarged, in 1887, by the addition of five stories of adjoining building, known as 113 Fifth avenue. Each year that the firm has been in business has been a year of progress, and the beginning of the present year found them engaged in preparing the premises at 183 to 187 Monroe



street for their occupation in the early spring. These buildings consist of a front building six stories in height and 60 by 125 feet in area and a rear building of the same height 60 by 50 feet. The forepart of the first floor of the front building is occupied by the business offices, which are finished in black walnut throughout, and are commodious and well equipped - in themselves, with the large clerical force, significant of the volume of the trade done. Slightly to the rear on each side of the lofty room is arranged an expansive array of packages of type ready for shipment on short notice. The balance of the floor space is taken up with a display of new machines of every description and manufacture, including the different makes of job presses, Babcock air-spring presses and Howard Iron Works paper-cutting machinery. Leaving the counting room and the large and interesting exhibit of mechanical ingenuity and skill, the visitor takes the passenger elevator run by an independent sixteen horse power engine at the front of the building to the largest and finest typecasting room in the world. This is situated on the sixth floor and the spectacle disclosed to the visitor is of supreme interest — the rapid play of the typecasting machines which seem almost sensate in their automatic perfection, the flicker and flash of the flame in the fire pots, the silvery type falling in continuous streams, the neatly attired girls setting the type with a rapidity beyond belief, all conspiring to produce a busy and cheerful scene not easily forgotten. The room is lit from above with a skylight 20 by 68 feet, and it is convenient to here state that for daylight there has been made ample provision, both the buildings

being lighted on three sides from street and alley. Descending to the fifth floor the visitor witnesses the process of finishing the type and dividing it into fonts. On the fourth, fifth and sixth floors of the rear building are carried on the processes of the manufacture of brass rule, matrix fitting, mold making, etc., in addition to type making. The third floor is the home of the Typefounder, well known to the printers throughout the continent, and in this neat composing room the handsome specimens of the firm's wares are produced. The second and third floors, devoted to the machine shops and repairing, are in charge of a large and competent staff of workmen, and every appliance known for such work may be here seen. The basement of the rear building is used for the engine and dynamo room and here also the metals are mixed, the basement of the front building giving storage for boxed machinery, cases, stands, etc. Both buildings are heated with steam and supplied with light from the firm's own electric light plant with six hundred lamp capacity, the power used being one eighty and one seventy horse-power engine of latest pattern. Due precautions are taken for the preservation of the firm's valuable matrices and molds, no less than three separate vaults being used for these, as well as papers, books, etc. All the departments are admirably equipped, electric bells and speaking tubes connecting them all. Special attention is paid to the accommodation and convenience of customers, writing desks and other facilities being placed exclusively for their use

Messrs. Barnhart Brothers & Spindler owe no allegiance to any trust or syndicate nor do they contemplate doing so, their past success and present progress giving them sufficient confidence for their future, and, employing in round numbers some three hundred hands they are quite able to meet all the requirements of their numerous customers.

#### PRACTICAL NOTES.

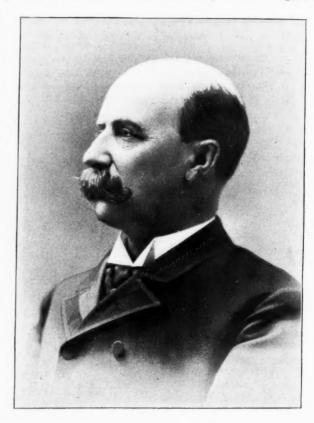
The paste that is used by the Eastern stereotypers on the roller molding machines is made thus: To 1½ gallons of water add 2½ pounds of glue; allow to stand over night, and then cook slowly for two hours. Take ½ pound best English Paris white and one pint of flour, place them together in a basin and add sufficient water to make the mixture the consistency of buttermilk, add this to the glue when cooked as above, and allow the whole to cook for one hour.

RED marking ink that is unaffected by soap alkalies is made as follows: Enough finely powdered cinnabar to form a moderately thick liquid is very intimately mixed with egg albumen previously diluted with an equal bulk of water, and beaten to a froth and filtered through fine linen. Marks are formed on cloth with this liquid by means of a quill, and are fixed after they have become dry by pressing on the reverse side with a hot iron.

AT 151 Congress street, Boston, Massachusetts, there is on exhibition an attachment for drill presses which is something new in mechanics, and as its possibilities are so great and its uses so many, it will, perhaps, interest readers of this journal to hear of it, especially machinists and makers of printers' machinery. It is called a polygonal boring and turning tool, and when attached to a drill is capable of boring any geometrical figure, such as round. square, hexagon, octagon, triangle, diamond, star, oval, halfround, etc. The machine in question was being used to bore iron, brass, slate, marble and wood, and to witness its operation in cutting square and octagonal holes in iron was really a novelty. One is inclined to be a little incredulous until he actually sees the work done, but once he does, he is convinced of its practicability and usefulness. It is claimed that any machinist can successfully use this tool, that it requires no more power than an ordinary drill, and can be speeded just the same; and when attached to a lathe it will turn the perimeter of any geometrical shape or figure. Doing work that heretofore was only possible by hand in a much shorter time, and in a more thorough manner, it will certainly commend itself at once to the attention of users of this class of machinery. The Larrabee Machine Company are handling it.

#### HON. JACOB H. GALLINGER.

We publish herewith the portrait of Hon. Jacob H. Gallinger, senator from New Hampshire, who was fittingly selected as the orator upon the occasion of the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers. A brief history of the distinguished



gentleman's career, emphasizing as it does the possibilities in this republic for those who have energy, brains and perseverance, cannot fail to be interesting.

Senator Gallinger was born in Cornwall, province of Ontario, March 28, 1837. He was the son of a farmer, and the fourth in a family of twelve children. His parents were of German descent, and were possessed of but moderate means. Like many others who have achieved high success in after life he was forced at an early age to rely upon his own resources. At the age of twelve he entered that incomparable political training-school, a newspaper office, served an apprenticeship of four years, and made himself master of the "art preservative." After working at his trade for one year in Ogdensburg, New York, he returned to Cornwall, and for a year edited and published the paper on which he had served his apprenticeship.

In 1855 he began the study of medicine in Cincinnati, Ohio. During the vacations he eked out his scanty means by working in the office of the Cincinnati *Gazette* as reporter, proofreader, or compositor. He completed his medical course in May, 1858, graduating with the highest honors of his class. He practiced his profession in Cincinnati for one year; devoted the next year to study and travel; and then, in July, 1860, went to New Hampshire, where he has since resided, and where he has built up a large and lucrative practice.

While working at the printing business, Senator Gallinger took a live interest in the organization of the craft. Unionism was then in its infancy, and among the pioneers in the cause, which today provides a home for its veteran adherents, was the subject of our sketch. He represented Cincinnati Union on the floor of the National Typographical Union, and his honored name today is enrolled among its permanent members. For quite a number of years, however, the senator enjoyed the unique distinction of being carried on the roll of deceased members, having been reported dead at the annual session of 1866. Upon his advent in

congress, in 1885, it was discovered that a blunder had been made, and the proper transfer was effected at the first opportunity.

As a printer, editor, physician, law-maker or organizer of political forces the same characteristics distinguish Senator Gallinger. When he worked as a printer he was a good, reliable workman, who was ever in the front rank of those who sought to elevate the profession. He acquired his education as a physician by hard study, close application and careful use of all opportunities for advancement; as a result, he stands today among the authorities in the profession. As a member of legislative bodies, be it the legislature of his adopted state or the senate chamber of the republic, Doctor Gallinger is an active participant, fully alive to the responsibilities of the position, and never content to pose among the wallflowers. He has ideas, and he has command of language in which to convey them. He has views, and he possesses the courage to express them. And withal he is so unassuming, so plain a man, so full of earnest purpose and downright good sense that, though recognized among the leaders of the national legislature, the most diffident is not abashed when approaching him, but feels sure of that hearty, courteous treatment which is not always a characteristic of so-called statesmen.

Senator Gallinger's political career has been a remarkably successful one. He stands second to no one in the councils of his party in New Hampshire. Time and again he has been honored with positions of honor and trust. Repeatedly he has sat in congress, and now, though he has been in the United States senate but a few months, he is already among the leaders of that distinguished body.

Unlike many small "great men," Senator Gallinger looks with pride and affection upon his connection with the art preservative. He was a printer and a good one, and he takes as warm an interest in all worthy aims of his brother typos as if the price per 1,000 ems was still a matter of direct personal concern and the size of his "string" a question of live interest. He glories in the fact that the organization of which he was one of the pioneers has attained its present proud position, and no better proof can he give of the sincerity of his interest than the sacrifice of time and comfort which so long a journey, for the purpose of attending the Home dedication, must mean to so busy a man.

Doctor Gallinger is slightly above the medium height, and is somewhat portly. He has always been strictly temperate in his habits, and the happy results of his abstemious life are apparent in his cheery and healthful countenance. He has a fine presence, a cordial, hearty manner and a pleasing, winning address. His rare social qualities, abundant good-nature, keen sense of humor, and excellent conversational powers make him a most agreeable companion, and few men enjoy a higher degree of personal popularity.

#### THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Los Angeles *Express*, in a letter discussing Millionaire Lucky Baldwin, says he bas the talent beyond the multitude of his fellow creatures for making money and therefore despises the less gifted mob proportionately. He is natural and satanic. He is not a "leading citizen"; he has no desire to be one of the "best element"; he is simply Lucky Baldwin. His scorn for and defiance of the press evoke the admiration of every newspaper man. His style of receiving reporters is this:

- "You are Mr. Baldwin?"
- "Yes; who are you?"
- "I am a reporter."
- "O, you are, are you? Then go to hell!"

Apprentices and journeyman printers will do well to read the list of premium books offered in our advertising columns for new subscribers to this journal. The present time more than ever before calls for individual study and improvement. The works offered are standard, and a little personal exertion will secure them

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

Mr. Fred J. Hurlbut, lately connected with H. H. Latham, has transferred his services to Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co.

THE members of Chicago Typographical Union, No, 16, at its meeting in Grand Army hall, on Sunday, April 24, were photographed for *Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald*.

Publisher Herman H. Kohlsaat, of *The Inter Ocean*, accompanied by his wife, left Chicago for New York on April 17, and from thence sailed for England on the 20th, meeting James W. Scott, of the *Herald*, and party in London. Mr. Kohlsaat's stay in England will be limited to ten days, during which time the publishers of the two papers will fraternize in a coaching party.

Dana L. Hubbard, financial reporter for the Chicago *Herald*, and a newspaper man held in high esteem, is at Mercy Hospital suffering from a fractured collar bone and other severe injuries occasioned by falling off the embankment of a bridge while the draw was opened. He came to Chicago from Indianapolis, where he was connected with the *Journal*, and has been identified with the *Herald* over three years.

"WITHIN a year three millions of dollars have been given for the new Chicago University, which is being organized upon so comprehensive a plan, and inviting to its work such distinguished scholars, that it must quickly become one of the greatest centers of learning in America; and the influence of this great body of scholars upon the general intellectual life of the city will be incalculable," says Edwin D. Mead in the Editors' Table in the New England Magazine for May.

THE following resolution was unanimously adopted at the regular monthly meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16:

Resolved, That the thanks of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, are due and are hereby tendered to H. H. Kohlsaat, publisher of The Inter Ocean, of this city, for his generous endowment and furnishing of a room in the Childs-Drexel Home for union printers at Colorado Springs. Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be properly engrossed and sent to Mr. Kohlsaat, and that the same be published in the Typographical Journal and the Union Printer.

Congress is desirous of knowing something about the practical results of education in manual training schools, and Ethelbert Stewart, special agent of the department of labor, is in Chicago securing some facts. Mr. Stewart has a long list of names of business men and firms who have in their employ graduates of manual training schools. These will be visited and their opinions as to the thoroughness and practical knowledge the manual training school graduates possess will be secured. Carpenters, machinists, electrical experts, engineers, and in fact the entire field of mechanics will be investigated.

ALBERT WEST, who died in Chicago, April 9, had been identified with the progress of western journalism since the early "forties." He was born in Clyde, New York, 1823, and emigrated to Elkhart, Indiana, about 1840. He met Schuyler Colfax there and a warm friendship sprang up between the two young men. About 1842, Mr. West and Colfax went to South Bend and established the St. Joseph Valley Register. He went to Mexico during the war with that country as the correspondent for a New York paper. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana and founded the Lafayette Daily Journal, the first daily paper published in Indiana. He was afterward connected with the Burlington Hawkeye, and later he engaged in the banking business. In 1873 he engaged in banking in Chicago.

In its fourth annual exhibition the Chicago Society of Artists had a strong collection of paintings. The Charles T. Yerkes prizes of \$300 and \$200 for the best and second best oil paintings by any artist residing in Chicago, were partially responsible for the excellence of the exhibit, for many of the pictures were entered in the competition. The jury which was to select the prize-winners was composed of Halsey C. Ives, chief of the department of fine arts of the World's Fair; G. P. A. Healy, the well-known portrait painter, and L. H. Meakin, of the Cincinnati Art School. April 22 was varnishing day, and the exhibition was formally opened on the evening of April 25, when a large number

of ladies and gentlemen attended the reception by invitation. But on the evening of the next day fire broke out, devastating the entire building, and destroying the rare collection of paintings.

A MEETING of the Chicago Amateur Press Club was held at the Victoria Hotel, April 23, for the purpose of exchanging views on the profession and to listen to the remarks of practical newspaper men. Alice Fitzgerald, the president, appointed Albert Snyder chairman for the evening. Montgomery Gibbs, city editor of the Post, spoke briefly on the subject of "Leaves from a City Editor's Assignment Book," warning those not intending to make newspaper work a study and lifework to let it alone. George Armstrong, of the Post, furnished a short address on "The Force of Short Words," and Editor George C. Martin, of the Journal, read some "Observations and Experiences of a Newspaper Worker." Miss Marion Skinner gave an address, Dr. J. Allan Hornsby told of the great strides made in the newspaper profession, and C. H. Frost told of the pleasures of doing newspaper work "on space."

Among the recent removals of firms interested in the printing trade and supplies the following are noted: The Miehle Printing Press and Manufacturing Company, formerly at 701 Owings building, are now at 262 Dearborn street; Mandel & Murphy, engravers and electrotypers, have moved from 107 Madison street to 173 Fifth avenue; the Craig Press, book and job printers, from 79 Jackson to 178 Monroe street; H. C. Marsh & Son, book and job printers, from 77 and 79 Jackson street to 50-52 Custom House place; James Rowe, manufacturer National paging and numbering machine, from 79 Jackson street to 148 Monroe; J. W. Ostrander, manufacturer of electrotype and stereotype machinery and western agent for the Dooley and Paragon paper cutters, from 77 and 79 Jackson to 88-92 West Jackson street; J. Manz & Co., engravers and zinc etchers, from 107 Madison to 183-187 Monroe street; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, the Great Western Typefoundry, from 115 Fifth avenue to 183-187 Monroe street; Ault & Wiborg Company, ink manufacturers, from 332 Dearborn street to 82 Sherman.

At the regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16, on April 24, the newly elected officers were installed. On taking the chair, President Harding in a brief address, among other things, said he hoped to make the book and job branches of the business as solidly union as that of the newspapers; and also to promote sociability and acquaintance among the members of the union. June 13, this year, will be the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the union, and he considered that a fitting opportunity to hold a celebration of the event and inaugurate a series of entertainments that would bring the members together socially. The executive officers were empowered to make all suitable arrangements to give a reception to George W. Childs on his arrival in the city May 3, and Albert H. Brown, the late president, was selected to go to Colorado Springs and represent the union at the dedication. A delegation from Typographical Union No. 9 (German) were allowed to present their statement of the difficulty with their employers, and a loan of \$500 was made to help them out. Later in the proceedings a delegation from the German employers appeared and were allowed admittance; but they were only authorized to request the personal good offices of John C. Harding to advise all parties in interest. The suggestion was made by the union and accepted by the German employers that Messrs. Harding and Madden confer with the conflicting parties and endeavor to secure an amicable settlement. The indications were that a solution of the trouble would be effected. The new book scale was ordered into effect on May 2, and the auxiliary scale was laid over until next meeting for further consideration in the meantime

PROGRESSIVE men are those who keep in touch with the topics of the day, and the handsome monthly magazines of the times condense all that is necessary for the busy man's hours of leisure. We have made arrangements with all the leading magazines and periodicals by which we can offer The Inland Printer with any of these high-class publications at a reduced rate. See advertising pages of this issue.

#### SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, typefounders, send some handsomely designed business cards, well displaying the excellence of their productions and their capabilities.

We are asked to pass an opinion on the letterhead of the Suspension Bridge *Journal*, of Suspension Bridge, New York. We have no hesitation in saying that it is decidedly crude.

J. R. Ransone, Jr., printer, Cleburne, Texas. Business cards in chromatic colors, showing much originality in design. One of the cards has a slightly jumbled appearance, but they are otherwise attractive and tasteful.

MESSRS. CROSSCUP & WEST, engravers by all methods, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia, send a handsome specimen of their work by the Ives half-tone process, in which the excellence of their method is well set forth.

Samples of stock labels manufactured by the Falls City Lithograph Company of Louisville, Kentucky, have been received. They are well executed and in great variety, and will be found very desirable by many printers.

THE Inland Printer Company announce a pamphlet entitled "Essay on Practical Photography for Photo-Engravers," which treats the subject in a brief and comprehensive way. The advance sheets indicate that it will be of much value to the empiric in the half-tone processes. 25 cents.

Messrs. Winn & Hammond, printers, binders and engravers, of Detroit, Michigan, submit samples of their work of almost ideal perfection. This firm show their appreciation of the value of printer's ink, and place their arguments in its favor in the right way and in terse English.

A VERY handsomely executed souvenir of the annual election of Detroit Typographical Union has been received with the compliments of Albion W. Hubbell, candidate executive committee. It is a noteworthy departure from the card "novelties." It was produced at the office of Winn & Hammond.

We are perhaps a little late in welcoming our new contemporary, the *Texas Printer*, the second number of which we have received. We think our correspondent's strictures in April on its initial appearance somewhat harsh. There is certainly little in it that could be improved, making due allowance for individual taste.

Charles E. Burke, book and job printer, Fredonia, Kansas, sends specimens of his every-day work which admirably display his high abilities as a workman and his artistic taste. Mr. Burke is publishing a book of specimens, which is advertised in another column, and, although we have not had an opportunity of examining the book as yet, from the samples submitted we think Mr. Burke's production will be most desirable to every printer.

THE Printers' Register, published by the Central Typefoundry, Fourth and Elm streets, St. Louis, Missouri, has been received, showing several new and beautiful series of type. Multiform, Pluto, Novelty Script, DeVinne, Santa Claus and Victoria Italic, as well as the Johnston Gothic therein shown, were cut by the Central. The Façade Condensed No. 2 was cut by the Boston Typefoundry. The specimens shown will be found most desirable in every printing office.

George H. Sanborn & Sons, manufacturers of paper-cutting machines for bookbinders, printers, etc., 42 and 44 West Monroe street, Chicago, and 69 Beekman street, New York, submit an engraved and printed business card in colors, the work of Messrs. Poole Bros., of Chicago. Also an engraved and printed card, announcing the opening of their new warerooms at 42-44 West Monroe street. The work is excellently done. On the back of the business card is an accurate street guide of the business center of Chicago, which will be decidedly useful to visitors.

MILTON H. SMITH, of Rochester, New York, sends a copy of his embossed designs for society address cards. It is a superb piece of work. There is hardly an emblem that can be conceived of that is not shown in all the glory of embossing, gold and silver bronzes and colors. The blank embossing is exquisitely done.

Mr. Smith's talent is not confined to embossing, however, as his book, "Milton's Expenseroso" amply testifies. It is admirably done, an embossed design in bronzes and colors in margin of each page being a most attractive feature. We have much pleasure in referring our readers to Mr. Smith's advertisement on another page.

Several interesting specimens are unavoidably held over for review in the June issue. We take this opportunity to say that hereafter we cannot supply specimens. Many of our subscribers are publishing specimen books at moderate rates, as will be seen by our advertising columns, and we have, therefore, decided to withdraw our offer to furnish specimens on receipt of postage. The labor involved in culling suitable specimens for applicants has also much increased, involving unnecessary correspondence, and is an additional reason for this decision. Our review column will still be maintained, however, and specimens will be criticised as impartially as heretofore. Commendation will be given where it is due and faults will be frankly pointed out.

#### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

THE very fine half-tone portrait of Mr. George W. Childs appears in this issue through the courtesy of the National Journalist.

THE differences that have existed for the past twenty months between the Los Angeles, California, Typographical Union and the Times-Mirror Company have been satisfactorily adjusted.

THE Los Angeles Typographical Union has reduced the scale on morning papers from 50 cents per thousand ems to 45 cents, and on evening papers from 45 cents to 40. Job hands remain unchanged: \$20 per week of fifty-four hours.

THE International Typographical Union, through Secretary McClevey, reports that the receipts to a recent date of the fiscal year amount to \$17,588, with \$11,081.60 expended. To the same date the amount received toward the Childs-Drexel Home was \$45,519.19.

At the annual election of Cumberland Typographical Union, No. 244, the following gentlemen were returned for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Donnelly; vice-president, Frank B. Geary; recording secretary, Robert Tarring; financial secretary, John T. Schenck; treasurer, Charles W. Seaber; sergeant-atarms, B. Frank Walter; trustees, William Wishard, Frank B. Geary, B. Frank Walter, David McEvoy and Charles W. Seaber.

S. H. DYER, of Springfield, has been elected president of the Massachusetts State Union of Printers, and J. F. Duggan, of Worcester, secretary and treasurer, at its session held recently in Boston. The business of the union was concluded April 14, and the delegates had a banquet in Elks Hall on that date, by invitation of Typographical Union No. 13. Speeches were made by Augustin McCraith, John Gorman, President Dyer and others, and an enjoyable evening spent.

THE May meeting of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, among other items is to embrace a discussion of the manner in which the union's future business will be transacted, whether by delegates, by universal representation or on the referendum principle. Most of the styles mentioned have been already tried. Some suggestions are already before the union, including one by which the various members of the chapels are in rotation to be deputed as representatives at the meetings.

We acknowledge with thanks an invitation from the reception committee and the committee on dedication of the International Typographical Union to be present at the dedication of the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, on May 12, at Colorado Springs, Colorado. The programme is as follows: Prayer, Rev. James B. Gregg, Colorado Springs; Music, Quartette; Address of Welcome, Hon. John L. Routt, Governor, on behalf of the people of the State of Colorado; Address of Welcome, Hon. Ira T. Sprague, Mayor, on behalf of the citizens of Colorado Springs; Address of Welcome, H. G. Lunt, Esq., President Chamber of Commerce, on behalf of the business community; Music, Quartette; Response,

W. B. Prescott, President International Typographical Union; History of the Childs-Drexel Home, August Donath, Washington, D. C.; Oration, Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Remarks, W. S. Cappeller, President National Editorial Association; Music, Quartette; Benediction, Rev. A. R. Kieffer. Luncheon will be served in the dining hall at 1:30 P.M. to those receiving invitations.

The promise which Messrs. De Vinne & Co., of New York, made in April last year, to divide their earnings with their employés for the ensuing twelve months, has been acted up to. No exception was made to age or condition, union or non-union. The only condition was the full twelve months' service. A few weeks ago some two hundred hands were given, in addition to their wages, a bonus amounting to four per cent of the earnings of each during the year. This sounds a little romantic in this age of rank self-seeking, and there are likely to be few trade squabbles in the case of such a firm.

THE first number of the weekly Kawkab America, the first newspaper ever printed in the Arabian language in the western hemisphere, was issued recently in New York, according to the Herald of that city. The publishers are Dr. A. J. Arbeely, formerly of Los Angeles, California, and A. J. Arbeely, his brother, who has been for many years employed as an interpreter by the Bureau of Immigration. Both are natives of Damascus. The office of Kawkab America is at No. 45 Pearl street, New York. The name of the new paper translated is Star of America. The paper is intended as a medium for the extension of amicable feeling between the widely separated nations speaking Arabic, as well as for the protection and enlightenment of Orientals already in this country. Correspondents have been appointed in India, Egypt, Zanzibar, Morocco, Syria, Palestine, Tunis and Algiers, and in all these places a large subscription to the new paper has already been secured. There are 1,335 characters in Arabic, and all the type had to be imported from Beyroot, Syria. There were no compositors in this country who could set this type, and the entire force in the composing room had to be brought across the sea. Each compositor requires five cases of type to set plain matter, four of which are placed in front of him and one directly behind.

#### NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) Evening Express celebrated its twenty-first birthday by putting on a complete new dress, and is now one of the handsomest papers on the Pacific coast.

Lincoln county, Missouri, is to have a new paper called the Silex *Siftings*. A contemporary facetiously remarks that the motto will be: "Sally's in the garden sifting sand."

The St. Paul (Minn.) Trades and Labor Bulletin is a five-months-old monthly, published in the interest of organized labor of St. Paul, Minnesota. It is neat-appearing and non-political. H. W. Franklin is the editor.

An old Kansas editor closed a letter of advice to a young editor as follows: "Success will be yours if you observe two rules; 1. Hustle for news. 2. Never copy a notice of yourself. Even the Lord hates an editor who violates the second rule."

The Oneida County (Wis.) *Herald*, the only democratic sheet published in that county, has again changed hands. It is now issued by the Herald Publishing Company with James R. Howe, formerly of the Redfield (S. D.) *Observer*, as its editor.

ROBERT M. SPENCER, associate editor of the Nevada (Mo.), Mail, was buried at Nevada, on Sunday, April 10. He began his work as the printer of an amateur paper at Independence at the age of ten years, and was the founder of the Warrensburg Star.

AGAIN rumors are rife to the effect that Boston is to have another Sunday paper soon. They emanate from the office of the *Post*, on which Editor Grosier has made many improvements since he took it in charge. It is claimed that the *Post's* circulation is nearly four times what it was a few months ago when this hustling New Yorker took it in hand.

ON Saturday evening, April 9, fire broke out in the basement of the *Jeffersonian* block, Findlay, Ohio, and extended to the pressroom, containing two Campbell presses. The fire was quickly subdued. Lost about \$750. The *Daily Jeffersonian* appeared as usual.

THE Richmond Conservator thus explains the name of Stet, a town on the line of Ray and Carroll counties, Missouri: "It is in the heart of the most beautiful section in Missouri, and the people who had located it want to 'let it stay.'" This explanation is plausible, but hardly satisfactory.

B. P. Warren has purchased an interest in the Rich Hill (Mo.) *Tribune*, and the paper in the future will be conducted under the editorship of Warren Bros. The members of this firm are the youngest newspaper "men" in the United States—the senior member being nineteen, while the junior has just passed his fifteenth birthday.

THE Daily Times, of Cumberland, Maryland, will shortly put in a new web perfecting press and an electric motor. There are now in operation four job presses, one Campbell country press for large work, and a Potter cylinder press for newspaper work, and extensive improvements have been made, both in the mechanical and editorial departments.

The Weekly Journalist, of Boston, devoted to the interests of newspaper and advertising men, édited by J. F. Benyon, with F. W. Walker as business manager, covers the whole field of newspaper work in the United States and Canada in a bright and breezy style. It is ably conducted and well edited, and the small subscription price, \$2 per year, makes it unreasonable that any newspaper man should be without it.

EX-SENATOR E. G. Ross, formerly of Kansas, is writing a series of sketches entitled "Historic Moments," for Scribner's Magazine. His subject in the April issue was the culminating scene in the impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson. Ex-Senator Ross was one of the seven republican senators who voted not guilty with the democrats, thus securing the acquittal of President Johnson. On the Monday after the vote the New York Tribune said: "It must be evident that the immediate responsibility for the defeat of Saturday rests upon Edmund G. Ross, of Kansas." It is a matter of political history that Mr. Ross eventually left the republican party and was appointed Governor of New Mexico by President Cleveland, which territory he has since made his home. Mr. Ross is a practical printer, and within the last few years has worked at the case as journeyman.

#### PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

The Arapahoe Paper Company, recently incorporated at Denver, Colorado, will have a capital of \$25,000.

The Elsas Paper Company, Newton, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, has now a capital stock of \$100,000.

The Bishop Paper Company, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, it is said recently made 52,000 No. 6 envelopes of thirty-six-pound manila paper in nine hours, with a waste of only two and a half pounds.

BIDS for furnishing paper and binding material for the use of the State of Kansas will be opened May 20, at Topeka. Bids for the same for the State of Washington will be opened at Olympia on May 24.

The marriage of Mr. Samuel Blau, of the firm of Blau & Co., paper-stock dealers of Dayton, Ohio, to a handsome Cincinnati girl is to occur in September next. Mr. Blau is popular among paper manufacturers of the valley, and is manager of the most extensive firm of its sort in that section of the state.

The matrix paper recently put on the market by Messrs. Stone & Forsythe, of Boston, Massachusetts, as agents for the Diamond Mills of New York, is giving great satisfaction in the offices of the daily papers of that city where it has been used. Some who had yearly contracts with other concerns for their supply are endeavoring to annul them so that they may be able to get the new article.

#### NOTES ON BOOKS, BROCHURES AND PERIODICALS.

We acknowledge the receipt of a large and handsome specimen book from the Boston Typefoundry. We reserve a criticism thereof for the June issue of The Inland Printer.

Messrs. F. J. Schulte & Co., of Chicago, are showing good judgment in the publication of books in which the principal theme is that of some question of the day on which public interest is much aroused. A notable work just issued by this enterprising house is a novel by Hamlin Garland entitled "A Member of the Third House," which pictures dramatically the operations of political corruptionists. It is a work of much power.

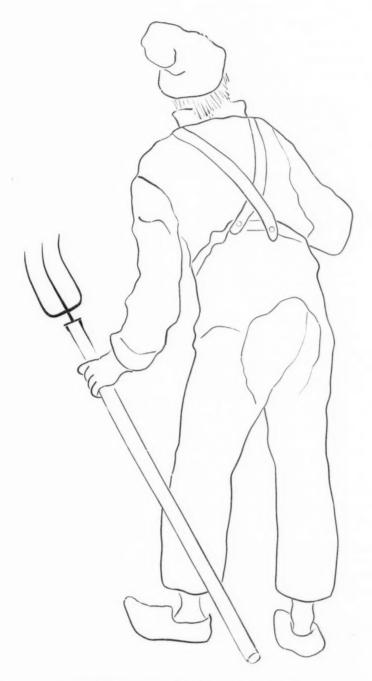
WE acknowledge the receipt of a valuable and illustrative work published by Mr. Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., of St. Louis, Missouri, entitled "Photo-Engraving," a practical treatise on the production of printing blocks by modern photographic methods. Accompanying it is a small pamphlet on copy for photo-engraving, containing directions for making and selecting copy of that process. Both the works are very desirable.

A PORTFOLIO of illustrations in photogravure of the World's Columbian Exposition buildings, which will enhance in value with each succeeding year, is published each month in the *Inland Architect and News Record* of Chicago. This journal is emphatically the architectural journal of America. Typographically it is a model of perfection. It has recently appeared with a new cover design that has earned general admiration. The design is by Architect Irving K. Pond, and the model by the eminent sculptor Lorado Taft, and the result gives to the *Inland Architect* the strongest and best designed cover page of any journal that can be called to mind.

C. S. Partridge, superintendent of stereotyping for the A. N. Kellogg Newspaper Company, of Chicago, has written a book entitled "Stereotyping by the Papier Maché Process," which is the first of the kind that has ever been published, and is an exhaustive treatise of the subject, containing fifty engravings of modern machinery and appliances and a detailed description of all the best methods of work in present use, including cold process stereotyping, instructions for operating the ruling machine, paster receipts, metal formulæ, etc. The work contains 200 large pages, is neatly bound and well printed. Price, postpaid, \$2. C. S. Partridge, Woodlawn Park, Chicago.

PART V of the "American Dictionary of Printing and Bookmaking" has been received, and ranges from "Fin" to "Gre." Already we find the work valuable to us, and frequently use the numbers already in hand. We have several times commended this work to the craft. It is being issued in quarterly parts, and is presented without cost to all subscribers to the American Bookmaker, and is expected to be finished within three years. To parties who prefer to remit \$6 in advance for three years' subscription to the American Bookmaker, the publishers will deliver the parts of the dictionary complete without extra charge, regardless of the size of the work or the time occupied in its publication. This is a valuable offer, and no printer or book-lover should fail to avail himself of it.

WE are indebted to the courtesy of the Illustrated World's Fair for the views of Chicago shown in this issue of THE INLAND PRINTER. This magazine, devoted to the World's Fair art, and scientific literature, has literally sprung into popular favor, its circulation having increased over 52,000 in less than six months. The April issue appears in a handsome cover and the contents are exceedingly attractive. The inimitable and genial Frenchman "Max O'Rell' (Paul Blouet) is one of the contributors, as also Opie Read and Marah Ellis Ryan. The illustrations are not equaled by any publication of its class at the present time. Each month the progress of the World's Fair buildings is pictorially represented, and the most distant subscriber has an accurate idea of the development of this stupendous commemoration, and when the Columbian Exposition has passed into history such a work as the Illustrated World's Fair will be a thing highly prized. In the May issue Adelina Patti will have a page contribution. The subscription price is \$2.50 per year, 25 cents per copy.



SPECIMEN OF BRASS RULE WORK.

Designed and executed by Claude R. Miller, with W. F. Robinson & Co., Denver, Colorado.

#### TRADE NOTES.

Mr. W. C. Wolfe has purchased the printing business of Eddy & Co., of Los Angeles, California, and enlarged the plant and made a stock company of it.

The office of the Duplex Color Disk Company is now located at 212-214 Monroe street, Chicago, where they will be better fitted than heretofore to fill their largely increased orders.

THE firm of Ewing Brothers & Co. have incorporated under the name of the Printing Press Exchange Company, and located their offices at 151 Congress street, Boston. The New York office is at 95 Nassau street.

The Bennett Paper Folder, one of the most economical and labor-saving of such devices, manufactured by the Rockford Folder Company at Rockford, Illinois, is meeting with a sale corroborative of its merits,

Carter, Rice & Co., 246 Devonshire street, Boston, Massachusetts, are offering exceptional value in papers, particularly in the famous Chinese linen white wove bond papers, white wove loft-dried writing, C. R. C. linen ledger and merchants' white wove bond and Malta linen papers. Write for samples.

GEORGE H. SANBORN & SONS, 42 and 44 West Monroe street, Chicago, are the sole western agents for Marshall, Son & Co's paper-box machinery, E. J. Piper's paper-ruling machinery, and E. B. Stimpson & Son's perforating machines, and the goods of these well-known manufacturers can be seen at their warerooms.

Messrs. Kingsley & Barnes, the enterprising printers of Los Angeles, California, have recently added to their pressroom a new improved one-half medium Golding jobber, together with numerous additions of some of the latest designs in type for their composing department, which makes it the most complete printing establishment in Los Angeles.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR., manufacturer of machinery and supplies for photo-engravers, electrotypers, stereotypers, type-founders and printers announces his removal from 303–305 North Third street to 217–219 Olive street, St. Louis, where with improved facilities and additional machinery, he will be better able than ever to fill orders with promptness and satisfaction in quality and price. Circulars on application.

George W. Weber (at one time a member of the old firm of Wanner, Weber & Co.), manufacturer of printers' brass rule and dealer in printing presses and paper cutters, is now located at 28 and 30 Market street, Chicago. His establishment being equipped with the most improved machinery he offers a fine line of brass rule at a lower rate than heretofore sold. Gordon presses, paper cutters, cases, stands, etc., both new and second-hand are dealt in and exceptional bargains offered. His neat and handsomely printed circular, offering special discounts, will be mailed on request.

On Tuesday morning, April, 12, fire broke out in the Winters Art Lithography Company's plant at Springfield, Ohio. The loss is estimated at \$80,000 with insurance of \$50,000. Mr. Charles E. Winters, speaking to a representative of the Springfield Gazette' on the morning of the fire, said: "We are going to rebuild at once; and not only that, but enlarge to proportions in which the city will take pride." Coming from a man who was at that moment crunching under his feet the charred boards of his recently magnificent plant, and picking his way carefully along to avoid knocking down braces that held the roof, the utterance sounded actually heroic.

Mr. Charles W. Button, of Lynchburg, Virginia, announces that, having purchased from the trustee of John W. Rohr the original Virginian job printing office (the oldest in the city), which he conducted for thirty years, he has appointed J. W. Pickett his agent to continue the business in all of its departments. Mr. Pickett is a first-class printer, and will be happy to serve his friends, the old patrons of the office, and the general public, furnishing them good work at fair prices, and with his usual promptness. Business office: Room No. 3 Advance building, corner Main and Tenth streets. Address all orders to J. W. Pickett, agent, Lynchburg, Virginia.

#### OBITUARIES.

The death is announced on April 9 of Calvin Cooper Hyatt, vice-president of the A. W. Hyatt Stationery Manufacturing Company, limited, of New Orleans, Louisiana. The death of Mr. Hyatt will in no way interfere with the business, which will be continued as heretofore.

Walter E. Rice, a well-known printer and proofreader, who has worked on all the principal newspapers of Chicago, died April 3, at the County Infirmary. He was born in Pittsburgh in 1846, served in the army of the Potomac, was exceptionally skilled in his trade, and at one time worked in the government printing office in Washington. He leaves a wife and two grown sons. His burial was conducted by Chicago Typographical Union, No. 16.

Roswell Smith, president of the Century Company, died April 19, from Bright's disease and paralysis, at his home, No. 24 East Fifty-first street, New York city, after an illness which lasted for more than two years. During all that time, until the last few weeks, he felt a keen interest in the publishing enterprises with which he was connected, although his health prevented active participation in the company's affairs. He lived to see the great dictionary, which he projected, brought to a successful completion. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Roswell Smith, Dr. J. G. Holland and the firm of Charles Scribner & Co. founded the magazine corporation, which in 1881, after the purchase by Mr. Smith of the Scribner interest, became the Century Company. Roswell Smith's best years were given to his work as business manager and president of that company, and the history of its success is the story of his life.

THE death at San Francisco is announced of Samuel W. Raveley, one of the most favorably known printers in California. Mr. Raveley went to the coast in the early fifties, and followed his trade in different parts of the state, finally settling in San Francisco where he succeeded to the printing business of Crane & Oliver and had since carried it in his own name. His ability and energy changed an unprofitable business into one of the best paying offices in San Francisco, and at the time of his death he had amassed a considerable fortune. Besides following his trade as a printer he had also published newspapers in different places in the state, one of them being the Democratic State Journal at Sacramento as early as 1855. He also published a paper at Portland, Oregon. Mr. Raveley was a native of Liverpool, England, and was sixty-three years of age at the time of his death. The funeral was held Sunday, April 10, and the large number in attendance testified the respect in which the deceased was held by his fellow citizens and

THE announcement of the death of Dr. Morrison Munford, which occurred at his residence in Kansas City on Sunday, March 27, was received with widespread regret. Doctor Munford suffered from an attack of the grip in January, which, a month later, developed into pneumonia, and this latter disease was the immediate cause of his death. Doctor Munford, in 1871, purchased an interest in the Daily Times, which interest he held up to within less than a year ago. Worth less than \$50,000 at the time of its purchase, the Times, within a few years ago, was rated as being worth, as a property, in the neighborhood of \$250,000 or \$300,000. Doctor Munford also owned other valuable property, principally real estate, and in 1886 was considered as being worth about \$400,000. But suburban land speculation proved as disastrous in his case as in many others, and he borrowed \$110,000 on his Times stock, which caused him ultimately to lose his controlling interest in the paper. After his active connection with the Times was severed, Doctor Munford set about negotiations toward the purchase of a controlling interest by the redemption of his pledged collateral. In this he did not succeed, and he then set about establishing an evening paper to be called the World. He rented quarters, a company was incorporated, an editorial staff employed and the expectation was to get out the paper about March 1. Ill health prevented the consummation of his plans and death terminated his connection with the matter.

#### ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE first International Exposition of Photography, etc., will take place in the Fine Art Palace, Champ de Mars, Paris, from April to September, 1892. A large collection of photo-engravings and process plates will form a prominent feature of the exposition.

Where low rules occur in table or other matter, says the British and Colonial Stationer and Printer, with type close up to them on either side, it is no easy matter to underlay them without bringing up the type also, especially if the rules be very thin, such as 8 or 12-to-pica. The operation is, however, very much simplified and much time saved if the pressman provides himself with two or three reels of sewing cotton of various thicknesses, from which a piece of the required length may be quickly cut off and pasted under the rule. It possesses the great advantage that even should the rule be curved, it may still be readily underlaid.

A GREAT deal of ingenuity, time and money have been spent for a number of years past upon different processes for treating wood pulp. An English firm has recently discovered a manner of hardening the pulp in steel molds under enormous pressure that is giving surprising results. The product that they got looked very much like hard rubber, and had many of the excellencies of metal. When a small quantity of graphite was added to the compound it was found that for bearings it had no equal, as shafts had been run on them for months and no oil used at all. It is said indeed that the friction is reduced about one-third over any metal now in use.

## MICHIGAN STATE TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION CONSTITUTION.

The following is a synopsis of the constitution adopted by the delegates from the different unions held at Grand Rapids, mention of which was made in The Inland Printer last month, and which has been referred to subordinate unions for ratification or rejection:

To establish and maintain a true and perfect system in the organization of our craft throughout the state, and at all times take such action as may tend to promote that object; to defend our rights and advance our interests as workingmen; to create an authority whose name shall constitute a certificate of character, intelligence and skill; to build up an organization whereby all members of our craft in the state shall become interested in and participate in the discussion of those practical problems upon the solution of which depend their welfare and prosperity as workers; to foster fellowship and brotherhood, and shield from aggression the isolated, defenseless disciple of our art; to develop and stimulate, by association and social converse, those kindly instincts of humanity that most highly adorn true manhood; to encourage the principles of conciliation and arbitration in the settlement of differences between employer and employés; to incite all honorable efforts for the attainment of better conditions of all labor - shorter hours, increased privileges, and greater enjoyment of the ennobling amenities of life, the concom itants of culture and civilization; to put forward such schemes as may tend to check the already large number of apprentices employed in our smaller towns, and inculcate in all a true understanding of the benefits and privileges to be derived from membership in the International Typographical Union, we, the representatives of the several unions in the State of Michigan in convention assembled, do hereby promulgate the following as laws and regulations for future government.

It is to be known as the Michigan State Typographical Union, composed of representatives from subordinate unions of the state under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. Its aim is to materially assist local unions and organize all branches of the craft throughout the state. This union shall have power (by and with the consent of a majority of the local unions in the state) to levy a per capita tax upon all unions within its jurisdiction, when assembled in annual convention, for the purpose of defraying its necessary expenses and carrying out its aims and objects.

The officers of the union shall be a president, vice-president, secretary-treasurer and organizer. The president, secretary-treasurer and organizer shall constitute the board of directors, who shall transact all business in the interim. The receipts and expenditures the treasurer shall cause to have published quarterly in the *Typographical Journal*. The duties of the organizer are to

correspond with each town or place in the state where members of the craft are employed, with a view to encourage them to embrace unionism. He is authorized and directed to select some good man as an assistant in each of said towns, who shall furnish applicants with proper blanks with which to make application for membership, which, when filled out, shall be forwarded to the organizer for his approval or rejection and by him forwarded to the local union nearest the residence of the applicant. All persons whose applications have been approved by the organizer shall be attached to the nearest subordinate union and furnished with the proper certificate of membership, and the members so attached shall be liable to all dues to the International Typographical Union and to the regular initiation fee of the subordinate union, and shall be entitled to all such benefits as may be attached to membership in the International Typographical Union. He shall arrange for the organization of unions wherever possible, certifying the standing of all applicants for charter to the district organizer, who shall satisfy himself that all representations therein contained are correct.

The meetings are to be held annually. Special meetings are also provided for. Each subordinate union of one hundred or less shall be entitled to two delegates, and for each additional one hundred, or majority fraction thereof, one additional delegate. The revenue shall be derived from a per capita tax of 10 cents per quarter upon each member in good standing of subordinate unions in the state, payable in advance. The duties of the various officers and their salaries are also provided for. The constitution and by-laws can be amended by a two-third vote of the delegates present at the annual meetings, but any change involving an increase of per capita shall be subject to the approval of a majority vote of the members of all the unions in the state.

#### PAPER FOR RIFLE PROJECTILES.

The new Mannlicher rifle is of 6.5 millimeters caliber, and the initial velocity imparted to the projectile is 700 meters per second, while with the old 7.5 millimeter weapon an initial speed of but 600 meters was attained. In consequence of this increased velocity and of the smaller caliber, the friction of the bullet and the wear of the barrel are naturally greater. In order to obviate these disadvantages and especially the leading of the rifle barrel by the projectiles, Colonel Rubin, the manager of the government laboratory at Thun, Switzerland, invented the plan of inclosing the leaden bullet in a thin metallic covering. Colonel Rubin has now devised an improvement on his earlier invention. He covers the steel capping, with which the leaden projectile is furnished, with a wrapper of specially prepared oleaginous paper, which reduces the wear of the rifle barrel to a minimum, and at the same time, it is said, assures to the bullet the same unerring course as the hard metallic envelope.

#### BRITISH LEGISLATION ON MACHINERY SAFE-GUARDS.

Among the laws passed by the English parliament last year was one of great importance to printers. In it special directions are given for the care of steam engines, boilers and dangerous machinery and severe penalties prescribed for any neglect of its provisions. For instance, it specifies that whenever an engine is used in a printing office it must be railed off from the other part of the machinery and that sufficient room be left inside of the guard rail for the engineer to be in safety in moving around it. Similar precautions are to be taken with regard to every other machine where it is possible that anyone might become entangled in the gearing; and the fact that an accident has happened is to be considered as prima facie evidence of neglect of the owner to provide efficient safeguard, unless he can prove the contrary. Employers are forbidden to employ children who have not the necessary certificates from the teacher in the classes for primary instruction, or who are under eleven years of age. Every printer must send, before 8 P. M., to the factory inspector the names of every young person who is to work overtime in his office that night; anyone found on the premises not on the list is deemed to

be there to work. Young men less than sixteen years of age are not allowed to work more than two hours overtime in one night. The severity of the penalties laid down are extreme, and one employer has already been fined £75 (about \$350) for compelling young girls to work too long hours. Another case arising out of the new law was that in which a lad fourteen years of age went to see his father in a spinning mill and while there had his arm broken by the machinery. The mill owner was arrested for having neglected to furnish a proper safeguard. The defense was that the lad was not a workman, that he had no business in the mill, and that his injuries were caused by his own curiosity; further that the protection around the gearing in question had not been deemed insufficient by the factory inspector. But in spite of this the mill owner was fined \$25.

## GOOD ROADS A FACTOR IN NATIONAL PROS-

It does not require a very acute understanding to appreciate the necessity of good roads and public highways for the prosperity of a nation. An opportunity of studying the best methods and materials for road-making will no doubt be offered by a comprehensive exhibit at the World's Exposition. Under the classification at present, however, this exhibit will be scattered through the various buildings—certainly a mistake that should be promptly corrected.

#### SO WOULD HE.

Pupil (in class in punctuation, reading)—I saw Alice a charming girl.

Teacher—Well, what would you do? Pupil—Make a dash after Alice.
Teacher—Right.—Puck.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

Akron, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 32 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Americus, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, scale \$10.50, but office pays \$15.

Ashland, Wis.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15.

Astoria, Ore.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, \$21.

Atlanta, Ga.—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, brighter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Ten typesetting machines are now running on the morning Constitution; operators receive \$3 for eight hours' work.

Austin, Texas.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week (nine hours per day), \$20. The special session of the legislature convened on the 14th of March, and as a consequence printing is much better.

Baton Rouge, La.—State of trade, very good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. State work begins on the 9th of May; work will be good then for a couple of months.

Bay City, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 34 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 32 cents; job printers per week of fifty-nine hours, \$14.

Bismarck, N. D.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Bloomington, Ill. — State of trade, good; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 27½ cents; evening papers, 25 and 27½ cents; bookwork, per week, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50 to \$18. The new scale went into effect April 10, all proprietors signing it but two, and agreeing to pay it for one year. But in the last few days there is some feeling expressed by those signing the scale on account of the two proprietors who did not sign it, but it is hoped all will be amicably settled.

Butler, Pa.—State of trade, not good; prospects, not good; composition on bookwork, 33% cents; job printers, per week, \$10.

Canton, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16.

Champaign, III.—State of trade, splendid; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, per week, \$10; bookwork, per week, \$12; job printers per week, \$13.50.

Charlotte. N. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—State of trade, very fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. All offices here are at present manned by union men.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Cleveland, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; machine work, \$21 for day and \$24 for night work, eight hours; job and bookwork, per week, \$15. Plenty of subs on news work.

Colorado Springs, Colo.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$19. The Advocate, a weekly paper published by A. J. McNasser, has been removed to Lawrence, Colorado, and is now known as the Lawrence Miner.

Columbia, S. C.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$20.

Concord, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15.

Dayton, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, favorable; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork. \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15.

Defiance, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Defiance Union, No. 281, is in good condition, new members coming in each meeting.

Dover, N. H.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 20 and 22 cents; job printers, per week \$10 to \$12. C. H. Moulton, for ten months editor of the *Evening Star*, has gone to Boston to take another position.

Durham, N. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$9 and \$12.50.

Elmira, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50.

Findlay, Ohio.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, work, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Frankfort, Ky.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 37 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15. A new daily paper has been started, the Daily Call.

Gainesville, Texas.—State of trade, reasonably fair; prospects, no show for change; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 and 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. While there is no show of an immediate change, the proprietors all seem gratified with prospects for an improvement, but which we seriously doubt of materially benefiting the printers.

Galesburg, Ill.—State of trade, very good; prospects, fair; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$14; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$16.50.

Galveston, Tex.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 42 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$20. The town is full of printers. The Texas Union Workman is a new venture here; A. W. Hartman and S. G. Frissett, editors, members of No. 28. Texas State Union meets at Waco May 25.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job and book work, per week, \$14. With its new brevier dress the *Evening Leader* raised its scale to 32 cents. Another of our members, Mr. Byron Jaslin, died April 8.

Greensburg, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, evening papers and bookwork, per week, \$10; job printers, per week, \$15. There are three evening papers here, all paying fairly well.

Guthrie, O. T.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair to good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 20 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. The State Capital still refuses to make its jobrooms union, although the newspaper is run by union men.

Hartford, Conn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

Haverhill, Mass.—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on evening papers, 22 and 27 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Job offices throughout the city seem to be well filled with orders, but there are plenty of printers to do the work.

Indianapolis, Ind.—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50.

Jackson, Mich.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; book and job work, per week, \$13. The Morning Patriot has a new dress on the way from Barnhart Bros. & Spindler; it will be donned about April 19.

Jamestown, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Jersey City, N. J.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Lots of work.

Johnstown, Pa.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 25 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$16.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—State of trade, dull; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12. The Daily Telegraph is to have a new dress soon and the Daily Gazette is figuring on the same thing; both need it very much.

Kansas City, Mo.—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. Would advise compositors to stay away from here at present.

Kearney, Neb.—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Knoxville, Tenn.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 32 cents; job and book work, per week, \$15. The *Tribune* put on a new dress last month, and is now one of the prettiest and neatest gotten up papers in this section.

Lancaster, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, per week, \$10; evening papers, per week, \$9; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 up. The *Examiner* office will put in a new web press on the 1st of June.

Laramie, Wyo.—State of trade, poor; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 and 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Little Rock, Ark.—State of trade, very good; prospects, medium; composition on morning papers (non-union), 35 cents; evening papers (non-union), 35 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week, \$16.

Lockport, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather brighter; composition on evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 26 cents; job printers, per week. \$13.

Logansport, Ind.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Wilson, Humphrey & Co., job printers, have opened a Chicago office and are doing bookwork on a large scale.

London, Ont.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$\section^{\text{g}}\$ to \$10. A new job printing office was opened last week.

Los Angeles, Cal.— State of trade, very quiet; prospects, not encouraging; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; job and bookwork, per week, \$20. At the last meeting of the union the scale on morning papers was reduced from 50 cents to 45 cents and on evening papers from 45 cents to 40 cents.

Lynchburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$15. Liggon & Holt's job office was closed to union men at the last meeting of the union. The newspaper offices are still closed.

Manchester, N. H.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 27 cents and 30 cents; evening papers, 18 and 23 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Marion, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 23 cents; bookwork, per week, \$10; job printers, per week, \$12. Typographical Union No. 286 has adopted a scale to go into effect May 1. The prospects of its being enforced are favorable.

Massillon, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$12.

Mobile, Ala.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

Montreal, Can.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 and 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$10. The Herald office has been opened by union to members in good standing; this office has been closed since the strike in June, 1890. It is now under new management and will probably be a thorough union office again soon.

Muskegon, Mich.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 28 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12 to \$15.

New Albany, Ind.—State of trade, fair; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 25 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Newark, N. J.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, per week, \$17; job printers, per week, \$17.

New Haven, Conn.—State of trade, job, dull; newspaper, gocd; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. A new eight-page evening paper, the *Evening Leader*, made its appearance Saturday, April 9.

New York, N. Y.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 37 and 43 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The supply of printers far exceeds the demand.

Olympia, Wash.—State of trade, fair; prospects, rather poor; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Plenty of men to do work and a few to spare.

Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, very poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, per week, \$16; job printers, per week, \$18. A daily paper will be issued here during the month of May while the Methodist conference is in session, and will give employment to about twenty men.

Paterson, N. J.—State of trade, very good; prospects, slow; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

Peoria, III.—State of trade, only fair; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$21. Franks & Sons' book and job office has refused to longer pay the scale and their men are locked out.

Peru, Ind. — State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$12; foremen, per week, \$13 and \$14.

Petersburg, Va.—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13 to \$18.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. Pressmen here are on a strike for nine-hour workday; prospects good for victory.

Portland, Ore.—State of trade, dull; prospects, anything but bright; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$21. The union has decided to rule out plate matter, and the Daily Dispatch, the principal user, will discard its use when the union so requests.

Port Townsend, Wash.—State of trade, dull; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-four hours, \$21.

Pueblo, Colo.—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$20.

Roanoke, Va.—State of trade, good; prospects, nothing unusual; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job and book work, \$13.50 to \$18.

Rochester, N. Y.—State of trade, fair; prospects, not phenomenal; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents, or \$14 per week; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$15. The Post-Express will occupy their new building about the middle of this month, Since the Herald changed hands work has been a little better. About May I the Herald commences the issue of a Sunday paper.

Rouse's Point, N. Y.— State of trade, good after May 1; prospects, good; composition on bookwork, 25 and 30 cents. The large book publishing office of Phillips & Casey was burned to the ground March 3. Ready for work May 1.

San Diego, Cal.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

San Jose, Cal.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$15 to \$18. The Phoenix, the only daily morning paper besides the Mercury, has been unionized, which leaves two evening papers non-union. This portion of the coast has plenty of newspaper printers, but a slight scarcity of job men.

Savannah, Cal.—State of trade, dull; prospects, no better; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers per week, \$21.

Savannah, Ga.—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents;

job printers, per week, \$15 to \$18. The *Looking Glass*, published weekly, is the latest candidate for public favor. It is illustrated, and is creating quite a sensation, locally.

Shreveport, La.—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$18.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33½ cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Subs are plentiful.

Springfield, III.—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, per week, \$15; job printers, per week, \$15.

Springfield, Ohio.—State of trade, good; prospects, uncertain; composition on evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15.

South Omaha, Neb.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; all work is by the week, \$16 to \$20. A new paper is on the tapis which will give employment to about six more men.

St. Louis, Mo.—State of trade, good; prospects, same; composition on morning papers, 43 cents; evening papers, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. The Globe-Democrat will move into their new building about the first of the month.

St. Paul, Minn.—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week of fifty-nine hours, \$16.

Utica, N. Y.—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, better; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50.

Victoria, B. C.—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21.

Waco, Texas.—State of trade, improving; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50 to \$18. The Texas State Union meets in Waco on May 25 and arrangements are being made to entertain the delegates royally.

#### BUSINESS NOTICES.

H. C. Hansen, the typefounder, of 26 Hawley street, Boston, Massachusetts, keeps his five machines busy casting material, and states that he will shortly add several new machines. His orders for quads and spaces tax his ability to supply this particular line of material. A page of French Old Style from this house is shown in another part of this issue.

PHELPS, DALTON & Co., Boston, Massachusetts, run several machines constantly on their Erratick series, and orders for Quaint and their other faces continues good. Since purchasing the right to cast the De Vinne they have had a great call for this face, and anticipate an even still larger demand for it.

#### A NEW BOOK OF COLORED HALF TONES.

A very neat little book has just been issued by the Buffalo Printing Ink Works showing the working of late shades in art colors on different half-tone plates. The demand for fine colors and toned blacks is increasing largely, as the many uses of these plates become more generally known, and that inks serviceable for this class of work are the very best for fine printing of all kinds.

#### TOILET PAPER PERFORATING MACHINE.

Mr. F. P. Rosback, 39 South Canal street, Chicago, is now building for the C. C. White Toilet Paper Company, of New York, a special machine for slitting, perforating and rewinding toilet paper that is the largest one of the kind ever built, and has a greater capacity for turning out the product than any other machine now on the market. It takes paper from five large rolls at once, cuts it into strips about five inches wide, makes the perforation across the whole width of the paper as it comes from the original roll, and then rewinds these perforated strips and delivers them in the small rolls ready for shipment. The speed of the machine is about fifteen rolls per minute, and its weight 7,000 pounds. The many difficulties met with in the construction of this ingenious machine, such as keeping the speed of the paper

the same as it comes from the large rolls, whether when first starting to unroll or when almost unrolled, the taking up of slack for the brief period when the perforation is being made, and the careful adjustment of the rods on which the small rolls are wound, have been entirely overcome, and it is with much satisfaction that Mr. Rosback notes the operation of his invention. One of the most ingenious attachments is the rope band or belt passing under the large rolls to control their movement, which keeps the speed equal no matter what size they are. Mr. Rosback expects to complete the machine in about a month.

#### GEORGE H. SANBORN & SON'S NEW WAREROOMS.

The above firm announce that they have opened warerooms at Nos. 42 and 44 West Monroe street, near the Union depot, Chicago, where they have over 7,000 square feet of floor space, and are thus enabled to exhibit to excellent advantage their complete line of paper cutting machines and machinery for bookbinders, etc. The size and variety of the display is a revelation to visitors, and the fact that the power machines are shown in operation is an advantage readily appreciated. The rooms are provided with electric light, and machinery can be inspected even in the darkest weather. In addition to their exhibition stock they keep other machines boxed ready for immediate shipment, and purchasers can be assured of promptness in this regard. A full assortment of repair parts is constantly kept in stock, and reliable second-hand machinery is one of the specialties of the firm, they issuing a new list of the latter every few weeks. Their new catalogue is now ready, and will be sent on request. Notice advertisement on another page. Printers and bookbinders in the West can now be assured of prompt delivery of the goods of George H. Sanborn & Sons, and the firm is to be congratulated upon the opening of its elegant and commodious quarters in Chicago.

#### PRINTING PRESS EXCHANGE COMPANY.

Last month we noted under recent incorporations the forming of a new company with the above name, whose capital stock was \$200,000. Our representative called upon Mr. Richard Preston, the manager of the Boston house, recently, and ascertained that the new concern was formed by the consolidation of several enterprises, these including Ewing Brothers & Co., of Boston, the M. Gally Universal Press Company, of New York, and a number of industries in which the latter company was interested. The new company will buy, rebuild and sell all kinds of machinery used in the printing and bookbinding trades, and manufacture and sell jewelers' tools, and gas and ventilating machines. Printers and others have in the past been somewhat prejudiced against what was called "second-hand" machinery, but they need have no hesitancy in purchasing "rebuilt" machinery from this company, for every press, folder or piece of machinery handled by this concern is practically rebuilt and made, so far as service is concerned, as good as new. Every machine sold is guaranteed to be as represented. All concerns asked to take old machines in part payment for new, and not wishing to do so, can arrange with this company to relieve them of this part of the bargain. The officers of the new company include Alexander Milne, president, of Newark, New Jersey, a gentleman well known there, and of high financial standing, and familiar with the machinery business; R. W. Dunn, vice president, of Waterville, Maine, a capitalist and experienced merchant and manufacturer, and also president of the Dunn Edge Tool Company, of Oakland, Maine; John L. Fitch, secretary and treasurer, and Amos B. Pierce and Morton C. Noble, of Newark, New Jersey, and Richard Preston and John Ewing, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, are the other directors. office is at 151 Congress street, in charge of Richard Preston, manager, and the New York office at Room 400, 95 Nassau street, in charge of Amos B. Pierce, manager. The factories at Newark and Chelsea will be continued, the latter being in charge of John Ewing, who is well qualified to look after the large repair business that will be done at that place. On another page our readers will find an advertisement of the new firm.

ALL LIVE PRINTERS should have Bishop's "PRACTICAL A LE LIVE PRINTERS should have bishops "FRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages, \$1. POSITION" and "PRINTERS' each; the "PRINTERS' ORDER MENS OF JOB WORK," price Oneonta, N. Y., and by all type-useful works ever published for

EMBOSSING for the trade a specialty; nothing is prettier than an embossed cover for a catalogue or souvenir. Send sketch for prices. GRIFFITH, AXTELL & CADY CO., embossers, Holyoke, Mass.

ENGLAND, Scotland, Ireland, Australia, Mexico, Switzerland, Canada and all parts of the United States represented in American Specimen Exchange. Send stamp for sheets. ED. H. McCLURE, Buffalo, New York.

THERE have been a good many specimen books, but only one American Printers' Exchange. Vols. III-IV, unbound, \$1.50. Three sets to one address, \$1 per set, six sets \$5. Get up a club. Send stamp for sheets. ED. H. McCLURE, 243 Lexington avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.

FOREMAN is open for an engagement; presently employed in Chicago for an indefinite time; want a large office; capable of taking two or three departments. Address "FOREMAN," care Inland Printer.

FOR SALE — 12 by 18 Golding jobber, used one year, duplex distributor, chromatic attachment, steam fixtures, ink fountain. As good as new. Cost \$525 one year ago. Any reasonable offer takes it if taken at once. J. C. MANNING, Box 314 Northampton, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—A newspaper plant and job office in southwestern Minnesota. In the past two years a printer has made it pay him above all expenses about \$3,000 and a good living. Business was never in a more prosperous condition than now. Town has prospects of a bright future. Reasons for selling: domestic troubles. For particulars address "C. B.," care Inland Printer.

FOR SALE—A first-class book and job office; owned and operated by present proprietor for past ten years; located in live and growing New England town; commands best trade and best prices in vicinity; thoroughly equipped with late type and machines; reputation first-class; business can be largely increased by push and enterprise; price, \$6,000, half cash, balance easy terms; will pay right man from \$1,600 to \$2,500 per year; a really fine chance. Address "P. E. G.," care INLAND PRINTER.

GERMAN and English printer, competent and reliable, desires a situation in a first-class office; has been with his present employers (a large firm) for eleven years, as foreman and proofreader; good references. Address "RELIABLE," care INLAND PRINTER.

HERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY-To step into an established PERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY—To step into an established paying business. The office of the Detroit Record, published at Detroit, Minnesota, with complete outfit and good will, is offered for sale. Has a cylinder press and two jobbers operated by steam. Established 21 years; one of the oldest and best paying newspapers in the Northwest. Detroit is a great summer resort, is thoroughly an American town. Its streets are lighted by electricity, and it has a good waterworks system. Address GEO. D. HAMILTON, Detroit, Becker county, Minnesota.

JOB PRINTER for fine commercial work; to a man with originality and taste we will pay more than the scale. CARSON, HURST & HARPER, Art Printers, 1336 Lawrence street, Denver.

PARTNER WANTED, with \$10,000 or more capital. Either practical printer or experienced business man, to engage in printing and publishing business. Old and well-known house, with good name and trade, Full details to applicant. Address "STATUTES," care INLAND PRINTER.

PRINTERS — Ambitious young man, served three years in a country newspaper and job office, would like position in a first-class job office under instructions; can do ordinary job and straight composition. Address JOHN C. HARRIS, Berwick, Pennsylvania. Western part of Pennsylvania preferred.

PRINTERS — Attention — Because of a change an old established, well-paying electrotype foundry will be sold cheap. The present superintendent desires a practical printer or electrotyper to join him in buying plant and business. Must furnish at least \$5,000 or \$6,000. Address "P. A. C." care Inland Printer.

STRAIGHT KULE DESIGNS for the job compositor. The issue of this book supplies a long-felt want to the compositor. No display of types inserted to fill up. L. A. MacDONALD, publisher, Portland, Oregon. P. O. Box 298. Price \$1. No stamps received.

WANTED—Position with some printing, lithographing and binding house, to take charge of order book, receive orders, make estimates, etc. Employed at present with one of the large houses, Chicago. Would like to locate in city of 150,000 or over. Address "B. J." care Inland

#### WANTED.

I will lease or buy on easy terms a newspaper in a town of about 20,000 - a daily, or weekly that can be made daily. Send copies. Address

FRANK E. HOLLIDAY,

IRONTON, OHIO.

#### WANTED.

A young man who has been "brought up" in a printing office, served five years at the trade, and has just finished a year's course at a business college, wishes employment upon an afternoon daily as telegraph editor, cashier or bookkeeper, or as assistant editor upon a large weekly publication; the best of references furnished upon application. Address W. P. ALLIS, 404 Crown street, New Haven, Connecticut, stating salary to be expected.

#### FOR SALE.

Job Office in Toledo, Ohio. Price, \$3,500; half cash, balance long time. A great bargain. Two cylinder presses, two jobbers, and a large supply of type and furniture. Constant business to full capacity. Will sell a part interest, or the whole plant.

Address, THE PUBLIC RECORD, TOLEDO, OHIO.

#### FOR RENT.

119-121 WEST HARRISON STREET.

NEW FACTORY BUILDING, suitable for light or heavy manufacturing. Six stories and basement, 26,000 square feet. Will rent entire or by floors, with power, steam heat and elevator service. Reynolds Corliss engine, 150 H. P.

OTTO T. LANGBEIN,

Room 132, 187 La Salle St., Chicago.

#### SEND FIFTY CENTS

Replete with samples of job printing invaluable to any progressive printer in this, the advanced or higher branch of the art preservative.

CHAS. E. BURKE,

Fredonia, Kan.

#### SECOND=HAND PRINTING PRESSES

In thorough repair, at our Works, for sale VERY LOW.

> DUPLEX PRINTING PRESS CO.. BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

#### COUNTING MACHINES.



for Circular and Prices to

Milwaukee, Wis.

A NEW TOOL FOR BENDING BRASS RULE.

THE MODE OF OPERATION IS SIMPLE, AND WITH THE

ITE RULE BENDER YOU CAN EASILY LEARN THE

Price. \$2.00.

INSTRUCTIONS ART OF RULE BENDING.

WITH EACH
ID. BENDER. ELITE MFG. CO., MARSHALL, MICH.

### OUR NEW STYLE "FLEXIBLE"

OLD STYLE-With Front Teeth and Double Spring-Gauge.

NEW STYLE-With Corner Teeth and Single . Spring-Gauge.



The sheets withdraw from the press easier with the New Style for Side-Gauge; and the teeth, being very short, will not flatten or break when secured under a gripper where but two or three sheets of paper are used on the platen.

Either Style Flexible, 60 Cents per Dozen.

EDWARD L. MEGILL,

Patentee and Sole Manufacturer.

60 DUANE ST., NEW YORK.



## J. W. OSTRANDER,

### Electrotype and Stereotype -- MACHINERY \*--

WESTERN AGENT FOR

#### DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS.

88-92 W. Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.

#### Regan Electro Vapor Engine GAS OR GASOLINE FOR FUEL.

NO FIRE! NO BOILER! \* \* \* NO DIRT! NO DANGER! Operated by an Electric Spark from Small Battery. You Turn the Switch, Engine does the rest.



Guaranteed not to cost over Two CENTS an hour per horse-power to run. Adapted for running Cutters, Presses, and any light machinery. Sizes, from 1/2 to 10 H. P.

CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

THOMAS KANE & CO.

137 AND 139 WABASH AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILL.

## HOW TO IMPOSE FORMS.

HALF-SHEET OF TWELVES, WITHOUT CUTTING.

- - - SEND - - -

## 10 CENTS

GET A CIRCULAR THAT SHOWS FIFTY IMPOSITION FORMS.

You can lay out on the stone a Four-Page,

#### BUT

Can you lay out a Sixty-Four Page form?

TEN CENTS PAYS FOR IT!

### The Inland Printer Co.

AS USEFUL AS ANY WORK COSTING AS MUCH.

212 MONROE STREET. CHICAGO.

## W. B. CONKEY COMPANY,

### **BOOK MANUFACTURERS**

FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

Case Making and Embossing of all kinds for the trade.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

FRANKLIN BUILDING: { 341-351 DEARBORN STREET, 78-88 PLYMOUTH PLACE,

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### The Racine Automatic Engine

WITH OIL BURNING BOILER.

PERFECTION AT LAST!

Do you want an Absolutely Automatic Outfit?

+ + BUY OF US ++

Engines and Boilers, 6 H.P. and

under, Mounted on One Base.

8, 10 and 15 H.P. Outfits, Engine
and Boiler on Separate Base.

We also make our Safety Boiler with

combination fire-box, so that coal or coke can be used for fuel, together with oil. Engines and Boilers always crated to save freight charges for our customers. For prices address

BACINE HARDWARE MFG. CO.,

Racine, Wis.



### FRENCH OLD STYLE.

H. C. HANSEN, - TYPE FOUNDER,

24-26 Hawley Street, - Boston, Mass.

## COMPLIMENTARY Ticket 127342

## PERFORATING MACHINE Sold to Printers for \$75

## MORE WONDERFUL PRINTERS In the City of Boston than 163

## CURVING RULE FOR CITY PRINTERS Makes work for many men 2158

20-POINT FRENCH OLD STYLE.

## IMPROVED SOCIETY Admired by man 32

## BOSTON WAS CONSIDERED Next to the garden in 1892

NEW YORK AND LONDON RAILROAD NEW YORK TO LONDON TWO HOURS Rapid Transit between the Capitals 231937

75 a 12 A 24 A 10-POINT FRENCH OLD STYLE.

DREADFUL RESULT OF IMBIBING FLAVORED WATERS WITH HILARIOUS ROYSTERERS

Sportive Blizzards come gaily Prancing into \$2136794

90 a 15 A 30 A

8-POINT FRENCH OLD STYLE.

I STAND BESIDE A SUMMER SEA AND LAUNCH A TINY SHIP UPON THE SHINING CRESTS

Happy to see it Sail so Gallantly and free, away to where an Island fair amid the blue 2130578

100 a 20 A 30 A

6-POINT FRENCH OLD STYLE.

NUMBERLESS TORRENTS, WITH CEASELESS SOUND, DESCEND TO OCEAN, LIKE GREAT CHORDS OF A HARP, IN LOUD VIBRATIONS There Entered into the Little Camp an Indian Woman, whose Features wore

Deep traces of sorrow and patience 321589056

#### BARGAINS IN

## SECOND-HAND PRINTING MACHINERY, TYPE,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Three Quarter Medium Universals, steam and fountain.

Two Eighth

""

One Half Super Royal Universal, No. 2, steam and fountain.

One Half Universal, Wood Printer, steam and fountain.

One Half Universal, Wood Printer, steam and fountain.

Two 8x12 Ben Franklin Gordon, new. One 9x14 Old Style Gordon.

Three 10x15

""

Two 10x15

Three 7x11 Prouty's.

One 11x16 Peerless, complete. One 10x15. One 8x12.

Two 8x12, one 10x15 Monitors. One 6x9 Columbia, foot power.

Two 30-inch Sanborn Paper Cutters. One 30-inch Gem Sanborn.

Two 32-"

""Power. 132-inch Gem Sanborn.

Two 32-"

Two 8x12, one 10x15 Monitors. One 36-inch Paper Cutter.

One 10x16

One 10x16

One 32x46

Hoe Railway, Stop.

One Hoe Web type, six or seven col., 14,000 per hour.

One 32x47 Whitlock Cylinder. One 25x35 Cottrell Drum, four roller.

One 32x47 Campbell, two revolution, four roller.

One 28x41

Complete, tapeless, almost new.

FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

#### ABOVE MACHINES WE WILL THOROUGHLY OVERHAUL AND WARRANT TO DO GOOD WORK.

Lot of Body Type, almost new. Lot of Job Type, almost new. Lot of Job Type, in good shape Cases, Stands, Leads, Rules.

PRESSES REBUILT AT REASONABLE PRICES. NEW TYPE AT BARGAINS.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND ELECTRIC MOTORS.

SEND FOR PRICES. WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY. PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.

#### MERCHANT & CO.,

ALBERT E. LAZZARO, Mgr.

90 Nassau Street, NEW YORK.



THE value you obtain in a machine is of much greater importance to you than the price you pay for it. Broad claims do not constitute value. Examine into the construction of the "Perfected Prouty," and, among other things, compare it in the following respects with any other job press in the world:

in the world:

The weight of the "Perfected Prouty," size for size, is greater than that of any other job press, and much greater than that of most other job presses. The weight is put where it does the most good, and not into heavy counter-weights.—

#### THIS MEANS SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH.

The wearing surfaces are greater in length and size than in any other

#### THIS MEANS LONG LIFE.

All the frame bearings subject to wear are provided with heavy bushings, as is the case with no other job press.—

#### THIS MEANS AN INDESTRUCTIBLE FRAME.

Double Gears and Pinions prevent the twisting strain to which all other job presses are subject, give a direct application of the power to the main cranks, and add still further to its strength and durability. The above and many other points, such as the quality of the material and workmanship, etc., etc.—

#### MEAN INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding this, the "Perfected Prouty" is little if any higher in price than any other job press of merit. You simply pay a smaller profit and receive a greater value, besides obtaining a machine possessing valuable points to be found in no other job press at any price.

Descriptive pamphlet on application.

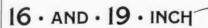
### GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.

BOSTON, MASS. 620 Atlantic Avenue,

Where shall I buy Ink? Go "by the Card!"

The Card says:







## CHALLENGE

HAS MORE

CONVENIENT POINTS

AND

GREATER STRENGTH

THAN

ANY OTHER

CUTTER OF LIKE

CAPACITY.

16-Inch, squares 16 inches, . . . Price, \$50,00 19-Inch, squares 19 inches, . . . Price, 65.00

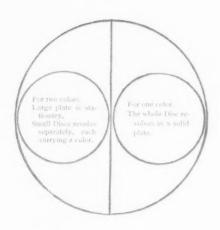
Provided with Interlocking Back Gauge and Clamp without extra cost.

## Shniedewend & Lee Co.

Office and Works, 2529-2547 Leo St., Salesroom, 303-305 Dearborn St.,

CHICAGO, U.S.A.

CIRCULAR.



## Duplex Color Disc Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

### DUPLEX COLOR DISC.

The only successful One-Impression Two-Color Device made.

212-214 MONROE STREET.

Ghicago, May 5, 1892.



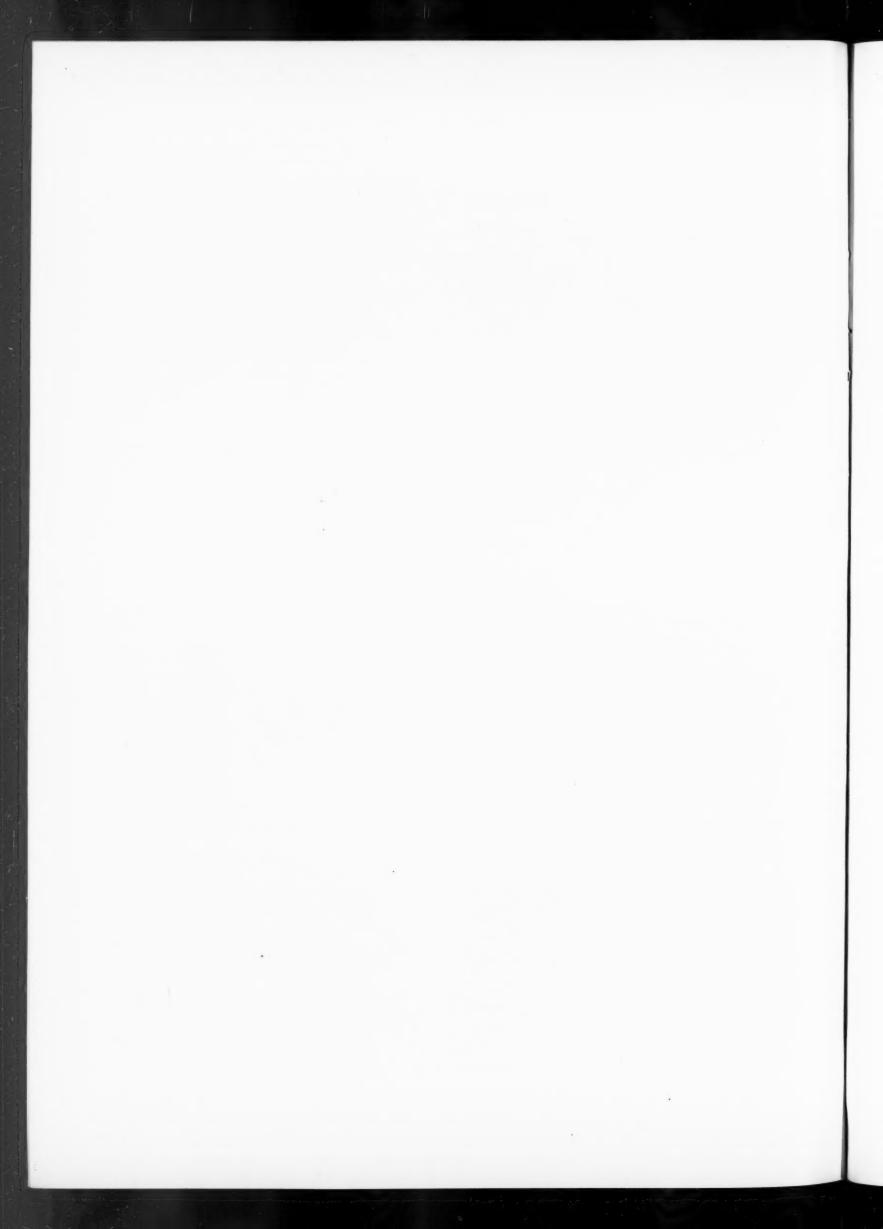
## HOW IT IS DONE.



A FEW OF
THE PROMINENT
PRINTERS
WHO HAVE BOUGHT
AND PAID FOR
THE DUPLEX COLOR
DISC AFTER
THOROUGHLY
TESTING IT IN THEIR
OWN
OFFICES:

head, or similar job, can be worked on a press having the Duplex Disc. Two colors as easily printed as one. One-half the presswork saved. Fits all standard makes of presses. Printers, why not adopt this invention, and add from 50 to 100 per cent. to your profits? This is but one of the many ways this Disc can be used. Watch next month's issue of THE INLAND PRINTER for further particulars, or write at once to the above address for circulars.

F. C. Foster & Co.,	-	-		-		-		-	I	42	Mon	roe	Stree	t, Chi	icago.
ROGERSON & STOCKTON,	-		-		-		-		- 1	84	6.0		4.4		4.6
WM. JOHNSTON PRINTING	Co.,	-		-		-		-	1	84	£ 6		1.4		6.6
KEEN & DELANG, -															4.6
KNIGHT & LEONARD CO.		-		-				-	10	5 1	Madi	son	Stree	t,	
BOND BROS.,			-		-		-		-	85	Fif	th A	venue	в,	6.6
REVIEW PRINTING CO,															4.4
P. F. PETTIBONE & Co.,	-		-		~		-		-	48	Jack	son	Street	t,	
J. M. W. JONES STATIONER															
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# Practical Photography for Half-Tone Engraving.

BRIEF and concise essay on this subject, with some remarks on etching, by a practical worker in half-tone. This little pamphlet gives, in condensed form, a few sensible suggestions as to proper methods for photography for half-tone engraving. Being

the result of practical experience, the statements made can be relied upon. A work that everyone desiring information in this line should possess.

16 pp., paper cover, price 25 cts. Sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price.

THE INLAND PRINTER CO., PUBLISHERS,

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## Automatic Numbering Machine

(DIAL CHANGING MOVEMENT.)

Numbers Consecutively,

Duplicates or Repeats.

Every Wheel Changes Automatically.

Steel Wheels,

Steel Wearing Parts,

Weight 16 Ounces.

Compact, Substantial, Durable.

Every Machine Guaranteed.

The work of these machines is warranted equal to finest paging machine or press work.

PRICES: 4 WHEELS, \$14 | 6 WHEELS, \$18 | 5 WHEELS, 16 | 7 WHEELS, 20

Send for Circular.



## BATES MANUFACTURING CO.

Edison Building, Broad Street,

NEW YORK, N. Y., U. S. A.

Numbering Machines of all kinds made to order, cleaned and repaired. 8--7



## GEO. W. WEBER

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

#### Printing Presses and Material,

Nos. 28 AND 30 MARKET STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

YLINDER PRESSES cheap and on reasonable terms. Job Presses at away down prices. Printers' Brass Rule a specialty. All kinds of Rulework executed quickly. For a limited time, Labor-Saving Brass Rule at \$1.00 per lb. net.

Write for Catalogue and Special Discount on all Brass Rule.

ESTABLISHED 1869.

St. bouis Printing Ink Works.
B. THALMANN,

MANUFACTURER OF ALL GRADES OF

PRINTING

LITHOGRAPHIC



VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.

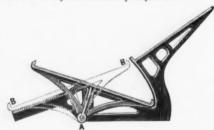
Works-2115 to 2121 Singleton St.,

Office-210 Olive Street,

ST. LOUIS, MO.

HAMILTON MFG.CO.

THE above cut represents our Tilting Bracket in use on an ordinary Stained Cabinet. The lower case is shown tilted back, exposing the dumping galley containing the type. Printers having Flat Top Cabinets in their offices will find it a great saving of room to equip them with these Tilting Brackets. They can be easily adjusted.



HAMILTON'S TILTING CASE BRACKET.

B B (outline) shows Bracket holding case in position for setting. Shaded cut shows Bracket tilted up, allowing compositor to empty type on galley below lower case.

PLAIN, NON-TILTING BRACKET, \$1.25 PER PAIR

## THE HAMILTON MFG. CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## WOOD TYPE

AND PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

MAIN OFFICE AND FACTORIES, TWO RIVERS, WISCONSIN.

CHICAGO, 327 DEARBORN ST.

NEW YORK, 16-18 CHAMBERS ST.

Send for our circulars showing new faces of Wood Type if you have not received them.

#### WHAT IS THE USE

Of a printer paying as much for a cheap, soft wood Cabinet, which is so homely that it gives one a pain to look at it, as he would have to pay for one made entirely of hard wood, and finished to such perfection that it is absolutely impossible to distinguish it from the solid cherry?

Or, to put it in another way, what would you think of a man that would pay as much for a Cabinet made of basswood or poplar and stained in such a horrible imitation of cherry that it is beyond description, as he would have to pay for the same Cabinet made of selected ash and finished in the style of antique oak? And yet this is just what some printers who do not keep up with the procession are doing.

We furnish our beautiful "Wisconsin" Cabinets, made of hard wood and finished in cherry, or made of ash with antique oak finish, for the same price that other manufacturers offer their cheap stained affairs.

Write for our new circular, if you haven't received one, containing lots of information about Cabinets and other things.

The Hamilton Mfg. Co.

## National Paging and Numbering Machine.



The most reliable and simple machine in the market where consecutive, alternate and repeated numbering is required.

With or without power, or both if desired.

Over 400 machines in use.

Figures cut to suit customers.

Repeaters furnished with every machine.

#### JAMES ROWE,

MANUFACTURER,

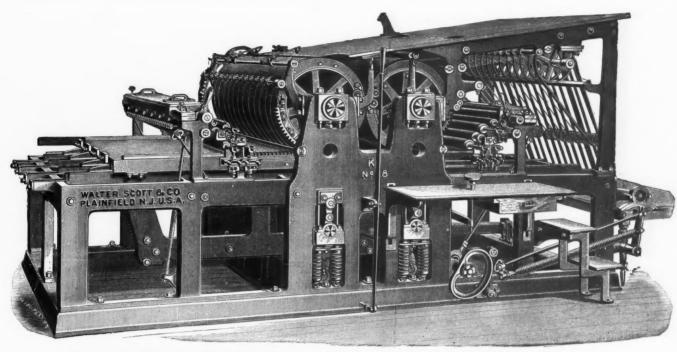
148 MONROE ST., CHICAGO.



Elm City Bronzing Pad.

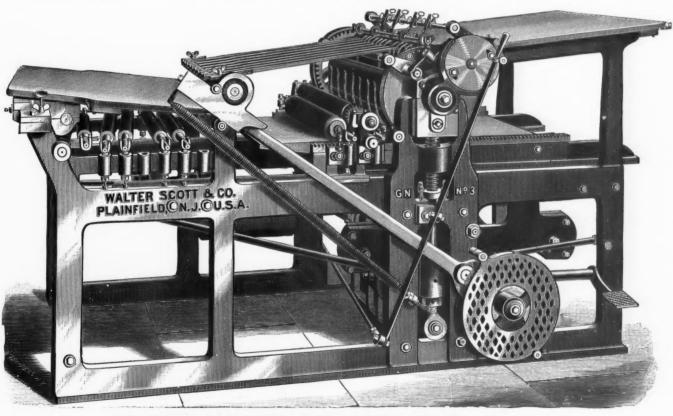
THIS BRONZING PAD entirely does away with the waste of bronze so usual in an office, not an atom of bronze being used except what actually goes on to the sizing and stays there. It receives the bronze at the top and delivers it through valves in the center of the fur at the bottom, passing through a sieve before reaching the paper, and the exact amount required being easily and accurately regulated. It saves much time and labor, and prevents the bronze flying over everything in the room. It is made in two sizes: No. 1—Small, for Labels, price, \$1.50; No. 2—For General Work, price, \$2.50. Manufactured by

G. EDW. OSBORN & CO., 393 State St., NEW HAVEN, CONN.



THE SCOTT FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.—Class K.

This machine will print both sides of the sheet in perfect register. It will do excellent work at double the speed of a two-revolution press.



#### THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine.

#### WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building,

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING MACHINERY.

## EXCEPTIONAL OFFER.

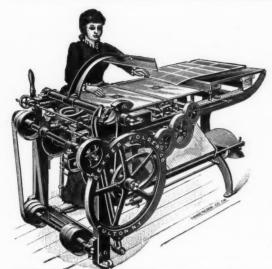
E take pleasure in submitting the following Club List, by means of which our readers can obtain two standard publications at but little more than the cost of one obtainable in any other way. Remittances in drafts or money orders must accompany subscription. Postal notes or currency at sender's risk.

The list will be extended as soon as arrangements now pending with other high-class magazines are completed.

Atlantic Monthly and The Inland Printer, one year,	\$ 5 00
Andover Review and The Inland Printer,	5 00
Journal of American Folk Lore and The Inland Printer,	4 25
Godeys Lady's Book and The Inland Printer,	3 25
The Critic and The Inland Printer,	4 50
Far and Near and The Inland Printer,	2 60
Cosmopolitan and The Inland Printer,	4 00
" with Memoirs (postage on Memoirs extra, see list),	5 50
Illustrated American (Weekly) and The Inland Printer,	9 75
" (Monthly) and The Inland Printer, "	2 50
United Service Magazine and The Inland Printer,	4 75
New York Clipper and The Inland Printer,	5 00
Youth's Companion (new name) and The Inland Printer,	3 00
Public Opinion (new name) and The Inland Printer,	4 00
Century Magazine and The Inland Printer,	5 25
St. Nicholas and The Inland Printer,	4 25
Christian Union and The Inland Printer,	4 25
Scientific American and The Inland Printer,	4 25
" (and Supplement) and The Inland Printer,	5 75
" (Architects' and Builders' edition) and The Inland Printer, "	3 75
Cassell's Family Magazine and The Inland Printer,	3 00
Spirit of the Times and The Inland Printer,	6 25
Good News and The Inland Printer,	3 65
New York Weekly and The Inland Printer,	4 00
Harper's Magazine and The Inland Printer,	4 75
" Weekly and The Inland Printer, "	5 00
"Bazar and The Inland Printer, "	5 00
"Young People and The Inland Printer, "	3 25
Horseman and The Inland Printer,	4 75
Current Literature and The Inland Printer,	4 20
Short Stories and The Inland Printer,	3 75
North American Review and The Inland Printer,	5 75
Overland Monthly and The Inland Printer,	4 00
Turf, Field and Farm (renewal) and The Inland Printer,	6 25
" (new name) and The Inland Printer,	5 50
Puck and The Inland Printer,	5 75
The Charities Review and The Inland Printer,	2 60

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FOR FINE BOOK FOLDING, PERIODICALS, PAMPHLETS OR NEWSPAPERS, WITH OR WITHOUT PASTING, COVERING OR INSERTING ATTACHMENTS.

E claim for our Book Folders that for design, workmanship, durability, accuracy and quantity of work produced, they are without an equal. They are all made under the supervision of an expert who has had twenty-seven years' experience in designing and building Book Folding Machinery. Do not buy a Folder for any kind of work without sending for our printed matter.

DEXTER FOLDER CO.,

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THERE ARE Printing Inks and Printing Inks.

But when you get through experimenting, come back, as everybody does, to the old reliable goods of

GEO. MATHER'S SONS, 60 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.



Our new General Circular, "D D," shows specimens of Mosstype, Photoengraving and Zinc Process work; also printing and electrotyping. Send stamp for copy. Send stamp for our very complete list of Holiday Cuts now ready.

### PATENT SKELETON STEEL FURNITURE.

INVALUABLE FOR BLANKWORK.

The best thing on the market for blanking out spaces in printing forms.

In use in all the chief cities. Highly praised wherever used.

"If I could not duplicate it, nothing could buy it." "The best investment I ever made." "Duplicate my last order."

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Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co.
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## THE INLIAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THE FIRMS ENUMERATED IN THIS DIRECTORY ARE RELIABLE, AND ARE COMMENDED TO THE NOTICE OF ALL CONSUMERS OF PRINTERS' WARES AND MATERIALS.

Insertions in this Directory are charged \$6.00 per year for two lines, and for more than two lines \$2.00 per line additional.

#### BINDERS' MACHINERY.

- Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.
- James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Latham, H. H., 304 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer of all kinds of bookbinders' machinery. Can supply complete outfits out of stock promptly.
- Montague & Fuller, 28 Reade street, New York Stitching and folding machines, etc.

#### BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

#### BRONZE POWDERS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

#### CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

- Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
- Trier, S. & Son, 190 William street, New York. Cardboard and photo stock.

#### CARDS-SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 95 Andrews street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

#### CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.
- Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.
- Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.
- Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

#### CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Goss Printing Press Co., 335-351 Rebecca st., near cor. Ashland ave. and Sixteenth st., Chicago.
- Hoe, R. & Co., New York. Mfrs. printing presses, electrotype machinery and printing materials.
- Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 362 Dearborn street, Chicago.
- Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc.

#### ELECTROTYPERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

The Lovejoy Company, 444 and 446 Pearl street,

#### ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Electrotypers, photo and wood engravers.
- Campbell & Co., 59 and 61 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Drach, Chas. A., Electrotype Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.
- Jurgens, C., & Bro., 148 to 154 Monroe street, Chicago. Also photo-zinc and wax engravers.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
- Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Frankiin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

#### ELECTROTYPE MACHINERY.

Ostrander, J. W., manufacturer of electrotype machinery, 88-92 W. Jackson street, Chicago.

#### ENGRAVERS.

Benedict, Geo. H., & Co., electrotypers, zinc etchers, relief plate engravers, photo. wax and wood processes. 177 Clark street, Chicago.

#### FOLDING MACHINES.

- Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Bennett Folder.— Rockford Folder Co., Mfrs., Rockford, Ill. Cable address, "Folder."

#### FOLDING MACHINES.

- Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.
- Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

#### INK MANUFACTURERS.

- Ault & Wiborg Co., The, Cincinnati, New York and Chicago.
- Bonnell, J. H., & Co. (Limited), 419 Dearborn street, Chicago; Chas. M. Moore, manager. New York office, Tribune Building.
- Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.
- Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.
- Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 529 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 99 Harrison street, Chicago.
- Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefounding Co.
- Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.
- Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 304 Dearborn st., Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.
- Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.
- Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom st., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman st., New York; 66 Sharp st., Baltimore; 198 Clark st., Chicago.
- Thalmann, B., St. Louis Printing Ink Works, 2115 to 2121 Singleton street. Office, 210 Olive street, St. Louis, Mo.
- The Ullman & Philpott Mfg. Co. Office and works, 89 to 95 Merwin st., Cleveland Ohio, U. S. A.

#### JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

- Dorman, J. F. W., & Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
  The Eclipse and Baltimore Jobber.
- Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).
- Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.
- Prouty, Geo. W., & Co., 620 Atlantic avenue, Boston, Mass. Perfected Prouty Press.
- Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

## LABOR-SAVING SLUGS AND METAL FURNITURE.

Shniedewend & Lee Co., manufacturers, 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

## JULIUS HEINEMANN & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Improved Fron Case Stands

AGENTS FOR
KEYSTONE TYPEFOUNDRY,
PHILADELPHIA.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

## Brass Rules, Leads, Slugs Metal Furniture.

CAST AND WROUGHT IRON CHASES.
ALL-BRASS GALLEYS.

52 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

#### THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY-Continued.

#### MACHINE KNIVES.

White, L. & I. J., Buffalo, N. Y., manufacturers of paper-cutting knives.

#### MAILING MACHINES.

Dick's Mailer—With Dick's Mailer, in 10 hours, each of six experts, unaided, fits for the mailbags, 20,000 Inter Oceans: 3 a second have been stamped. Undying list "Rights" are one cent for every address in weekly average; a mailer \$10.25. No agents. Get your sendoff by writing, Rev. Robert Dick Estate, Buffalo, N. Y.

#### MAP AND RELIEF-LINE ENGRAVING.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

#### NEWSPAPER FILES AND RACKS.



ATWATER'S Newspaper File is the favorite for Reading Rooms, Hotels, Libraries, Offices, &c. Lightest, Ncatest, Cheapest. Sample postpaid 25c. Circulars free. J. H. Atwater, Providence, R. L.

#### PAPER CUTTERS.

- Carver, C. R., N. E. cor. Third and Canal streets, Philadelphia.
- Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, 47-49 Fourth avenue, Chicago, manufacturer Rival Patent Anti-friction Roller Paper Cutter and Rival Lever Cutter.
- Mayall. L. A., 731 Shoemaker street, Philadel-phia, Pa.
- Ostrander, J. W., agent for Dooley paper cutter, 88-92 W. Jackson street, Chicago.
- Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo st., Chicago.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.
- Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

#### PAPER DEALERS-COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 207 and 209 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

#### PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- Butler (J. W.) Paper Co., 216 and 218 Monroe st., Chicago.
- Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.
- Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin st., Chicago.
- Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth st., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.
- Elliott, F. P., & Co., 208 and 210 Randolph street, Chicago.

#### PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

- Illinois Paper Co., 181 Monroe street, Chicago. Book, cover, manila, rope manila papers, etc.
- Southworth Company, manufacturers of writing and ledger papers, Bankers' Linen, Vellum Bond, Mittineaque, Mass.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

- Blomgren Bros. & Co., 175 Monroe street, Chicago. Photo, half-tone and wood engraving.
- Boston Engraving Co., 227 Tremont st., Boston, Mass. The largest designing and engraving establishment in New England. Half-tones a specialty.
- Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 911 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.
- Electro-Light Engraving Co., 157 and 159 William street, New York. The pioneer zinc-etching company in America. Line and half-tone engraving of the highest character and in shortest possible time. Correspondence solicited.
- Moss Engraving Co., 535 Pearl street, New York.

  Most complete engraving establishment in the
  world. Fine presswork a specialty.
- Ringler, F. A., & Co., photo electrotypers, 21-23 Barclay street to 26-28 Park Place, New York.
- Sanders Engraving Co., 400 and 402 N. Third street, St. Louis, Mo. Photo-engravers for all printing purposes.
- Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

#### PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' AND ELECTRO-TYPERS' MACHINERY.

Royle, John, & Sons, Essex and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J. Routing machines, routing cutters, saw tables, shoot planes, etc.

#### PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

- Bullock Printing Press Co., 50 Illinois street, Chicago. W. H. Kerkhoff, manager.
- Shniedewend & Lee Co., 303 and 305 Dearborn street. Works, 2529 to 2547 Leo street, Chicago.

#### PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

- Dodson's Printers' Supply Depot, Atlanta, Ga. Largest stock in the South. Lowest prices.
- Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Largest assortment type, tools, presses, etc., in United States. Everything required by printers.
- Hallock, H. P., & Co., Atlantic-Pacific Type-foundry, Omaha, Neb. Cylinder and platen presses, paper cutters, engines, boilers, type and printers' supplies.
- Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago; 16 and 18 Chambers street, New York. Mfrs. of cases, stands, cabinets, and all printers' wood goods. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

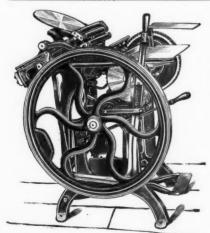
#### PRINTERS' MATERIALS.

- Latham, H. H., 306 Dearborn street, Chicago, dealer in all kinds of material and appliances for printers.
- Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe st., Chicago, Ills. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.
- Metz, John, 112 and 116 Fulton st., New York. Specialty, brass rule, leads, furniture and printing presses.
- Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N. Y Printers' woodwork of all kinds—cabinets, cases, wood type, etc. Dealers in metal type, inks, etc. Gen'l agents Eckerson web press.
- Rosen, P. Aug. Co. (incorporated), 320 and 322 South Clinton st., Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.
- Rowell, Robert, Third avenue and Market street, Louisville, Ky. Outfits furnished complete.
- Simons, S., & Co., 13-19 N. Elizabeth street, Chicago. Make cabinets, cases, galleys, and everything of wood used in a printing office. Make engravers' wood.
- Stephens' Printers' Warehouse. Presses, cut-ters, type, cases, inks, etc., 174 Fort Hill Square, Boston.
- St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.
- Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, New York. "Strong slat" cases, cabinets and stands.
- Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

#### PRINTERS' ROLLERS AND ROLLER COMPOSITION.

- Andrew van Bibber & Co., Sixth and Vine streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.
- Bendernagel & Co., 521 Minor st., Philadelphia, Pa. Special attention to country orders.
- Bingham Brothers Company, 49-51 Rose street, New York. Also padding glues.
- Bingham & Runge, 74 Frankfort street, Cleveland, Ohio. Printers' rollers and composition
- Bingham's Son, Samuel, 22 and 24 Fourth avenue, Chicago. The Standard and the Durable.
- Buffington & Garbrock, 202 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio. Price list and terms on application.
- Godfrey & Co., printers' rollers, 325 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa. Osgood, J. H. & Co., 100 Milk street, Boston. The best patent and old style composition.
- Stahlbrodt, Ed. A., 18 Mill street, Rochester, N. Y. Rollers and roller composition.
- Wahl, F., & Co., printers' rollers and printing inks, 59 Oneida street, Milwaukee, Wis.
- Wild & Stevens, 148 Congress street, Boston, Mass. Improved Standard and Anglo-Ameri-can compositions.

(See next page.)



AKRONENCO

We wish to call your attention to our latest improved

### OLD-STYLE GORDON JOB PRESS

built from new patterns, with new method of turning the ink plate and new self-locking Each press has solid braces in place of the rods commonly used. row-on. Each piess has sold blaces in place of the four commonly used. The side rods are forged from steel bars, the cam roller is made of the best tool steel and carefully case-hardened. The shafts are steel. The disk or ink plate is solid and ground perfectly true: no time lost in cleaning up and changing ink. We guarantee every press to be unequaled in material and finish, also to be the lightest running, most substantial and carefully built press in the market. Buy it and you will make no mistake.

PRICES:

Steam Fixtures, \$20.00.

Securely boxed and delivered F. O. B. cars Cleveland, Ohio.

#### THE CLEVELAND-GORDON PRESS CO.,

71-73 Ontario Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

#### THE INLAND PRINTER BUSINESS DIRECTORY-Continued.

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Mowers Quoin. For sale by printers' supply houses, and A. C. Cameron, 78 Fifth ave., Chicago.

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Golding & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Square, and 19 to 27 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. Largest manufactory of printers' tools in the world.

#### PRINTERS' WAREHOUSES.

Graham, L., & Son, 99-103 Gravier street, New Orleans, La. Southern Printers' Warehouse. Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

#### PRINTING INKS.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

#### PRINTING MACHINERY.

Printing Press Exchange Co., 151 Congress st., Boston; 95 Nassau street, New York.

#### STEREOTYPE OUTFITS.

Dorman, J. F. W., & Co., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A. Metal and celluloid. New process.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 183 to 187 Monroe st., Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials. Bruce's, Geo., Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York.

New York.

Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Self-spacing type. Point system; both ways.

Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, Mo.

Cleveland Typefoundry, 5t. Louis, Mo.
Cleveland Typefoundry, 147 St. Clair st., Cleveland, Ohio.

#### TYPEFOUNDERS.

Collins & McLeester Typefoundry, The, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia. Alex. McLeester, proprietor; Eugene H. Munday, business manager.

Conners' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

Dominion Typefounding Co., 780 Craig street, Montreal, Canada. R. G. Starke, president; P. A. Crossby, manager. Typefounders to the government of Canada. Sole agents for MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Farmer, Little & Co., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York; 109 Quincy street, Chicago.

Graham, John, typefounder, 451 Belden avenue, Chicago. Send for specimen sheet.

Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo

Illinois Typefounding Co., 200 to 204 South Clark street, Chicago.

Lindsay (A. W.) Typefoundry, 82 and 84 Beekman street, New York.

MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branch in Chicago, 328 and 330 Dearborn street.

Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago Type Foundry, 139 and 141 Monroe st., Chicago, Ill. Branches at Minneapolis, Minn., and Omaha, Neb. All kinds of printers' machinery and materials.

Minnesota Typefoundry Co., C. P. Stine, manager, 72 to 76 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Newton Copper Type Co., 14 Frankfort st., New York. We copperface type only. Send for trade statements.

Palmer & Rey (incorporated), Typefoundry and Head Office, San Francisco; Branches, Los Angeles, Cal., Portland, Ore., and Galveston, Texas. A large and complete stock of types, presses and printers' material kept at each of our branch houses. Our stock in San Francisco is the largest and most complete in the U. S. Goods sold at Eastern prices and terms.

#### TYPEFOUNDERS.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Toronto Typefoundry. Point system. 44 Bay st., Toronto, Canada. Agency Marder, Luse & Co. and all United States Typefounders. Everything required in the printing office.

#### TYPEWRITERS.

American Writing Machine Company, Hartford Conn. Caligraph writing machine.

Baldwin & Wilcox, 173 Monroe street, Chicago. All makes of typewriters and supplies.

The Merritt \$15 Typewriter; 78 characters! Chas. F. Stokes Mfg. Co., 293 Wabash ave., Chicago.

#### WOOD TYPE.

American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

Hamilton Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago; 16 and 18 Chambers st., New York. Manufacturers of wood type, borders, ornaments, wood rule, etc. Factory, Two Rivers, Wis.

Morgans & Wilcox Mfg. Co., Middletown, N.Y. Wood type unexcelled for finish. Send for specimen book and sheets of new faces.

Wells, Heber, 8 Spruce street, New York. New specimen book of beautiful faces.

#### WROUGHT-IRON CHASES.

R. W. Hartnett & Bros., 52 and 54 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### ZINC ETCHERS' SUPPLIES.

Fuchs & Lang, 29 Warren street, New York; 273 Dearborn street, Chicago.

PRICE, \$25.00.



Patented May 26, 1885.
" Oct. 16, 1888.

## WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES

**Q** FOR USE ON PRINTING PRESSES.

5,000 IN USE!

The Wetter Numbering Machines are simple in construction, positive in action and durable in wear; there is no feature necessary in a Numbering Machine that is not embodied in them. A boy can take them apart and put them together again.

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The success of the Wetter Numbering Machine has had the effect of causing other manufacturers to place infringing machines on the market. We intend to protect our patents, and have directed our attorneys to bring suit against all persons infringing them, as rapidly as evidence of such infringement can be secured.

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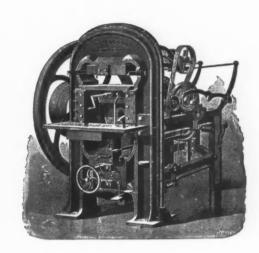
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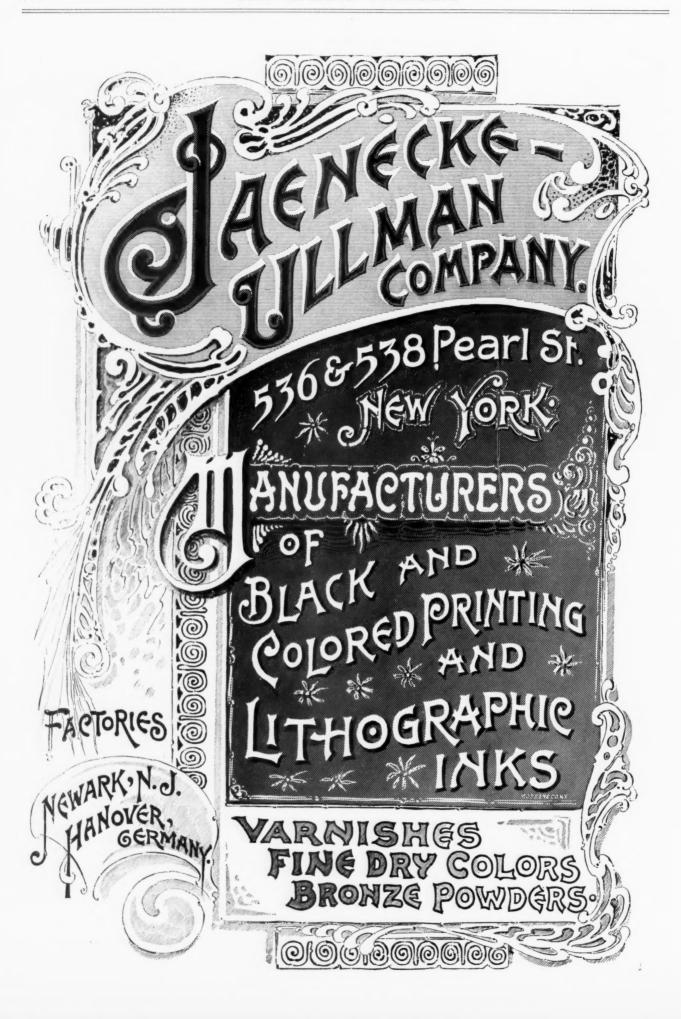
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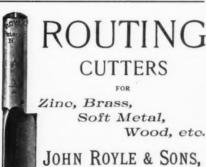
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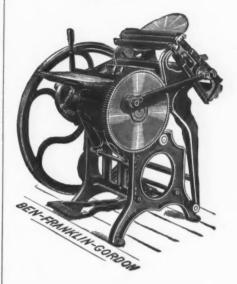
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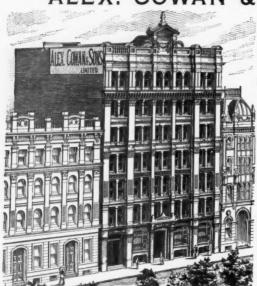


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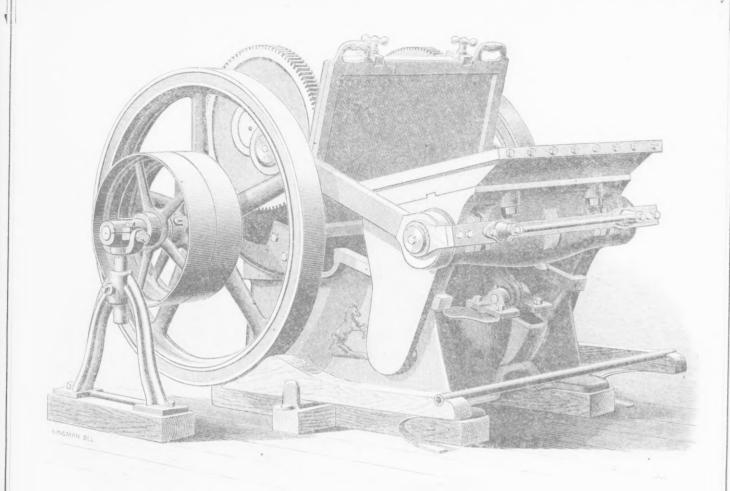
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Conkey Company, W. B		Megill, Edw'd L.		Туро	
Cosack & Co		Merchant & Co		Union Printer	
Cottrell, C. B., & Sons		Miller, Edward L		Union Typefoundry	
Cowan, Alex., & Sons		Montague & Fuller		United States Paper Maker	
Crutsinger, C. W		Morgans & Wilcox Manufacturing Company.		Van Allens & Boughton	
Dexter Folder Company		Moss Engraving Company		Van Duzen Gas and Gasoline Engine Co	
Donnell Manufacturing Company, E. P		Neely, F. T.		Want Advertisements	
Duplex Printing Press Company		New Champion Press Company		Weber, Geo. W	
Durant, W. N		Old Berkshire Mills Company		Wells, Heber.	
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Elite Manufacturing Company	717	Ostrander, J. W		Western Thorne Typesetting Machine Co	
Elliott, F. P., & Co		Otto Gas Engine Works		Wetter, Joseph, & Co.	
Emmerich & Vonderlehr		Paper and Press, etc		Whitlock Machine Company	-
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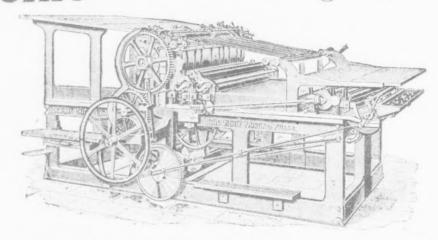
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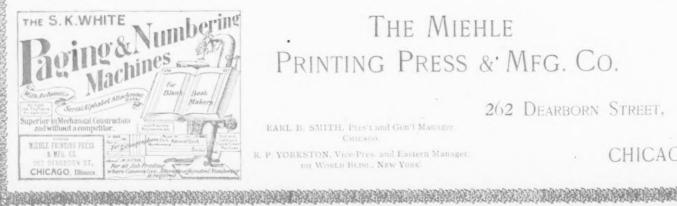


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CHICAGO.

VOL. IX.



No. 9.

EDITORIAL.—In New Attire—Dedication of the Printers Home—The Standard of Measurement—Selection of Advertising Mediums—The De Vinne Press Banquet—The Newberry Library—The Drexel Institute and Manual Training ..... CONTRIBUTED. - Toru Dutt, the Hindu Poel - The Newspaper as an Element in the Distribution of Products = Competition - The De Vinne Press Adopts Profit-Sharing..... The Apprentice's Make-Ready - Survival of the Fittest - Etiquette of

JUNE, 1892.

Cards and Heraldry, No. VI — Routine of a Mergenthaler Office Gossip on Books, Authors, etc PATENTS OF INTEREST TO PRINTERS

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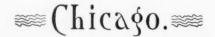
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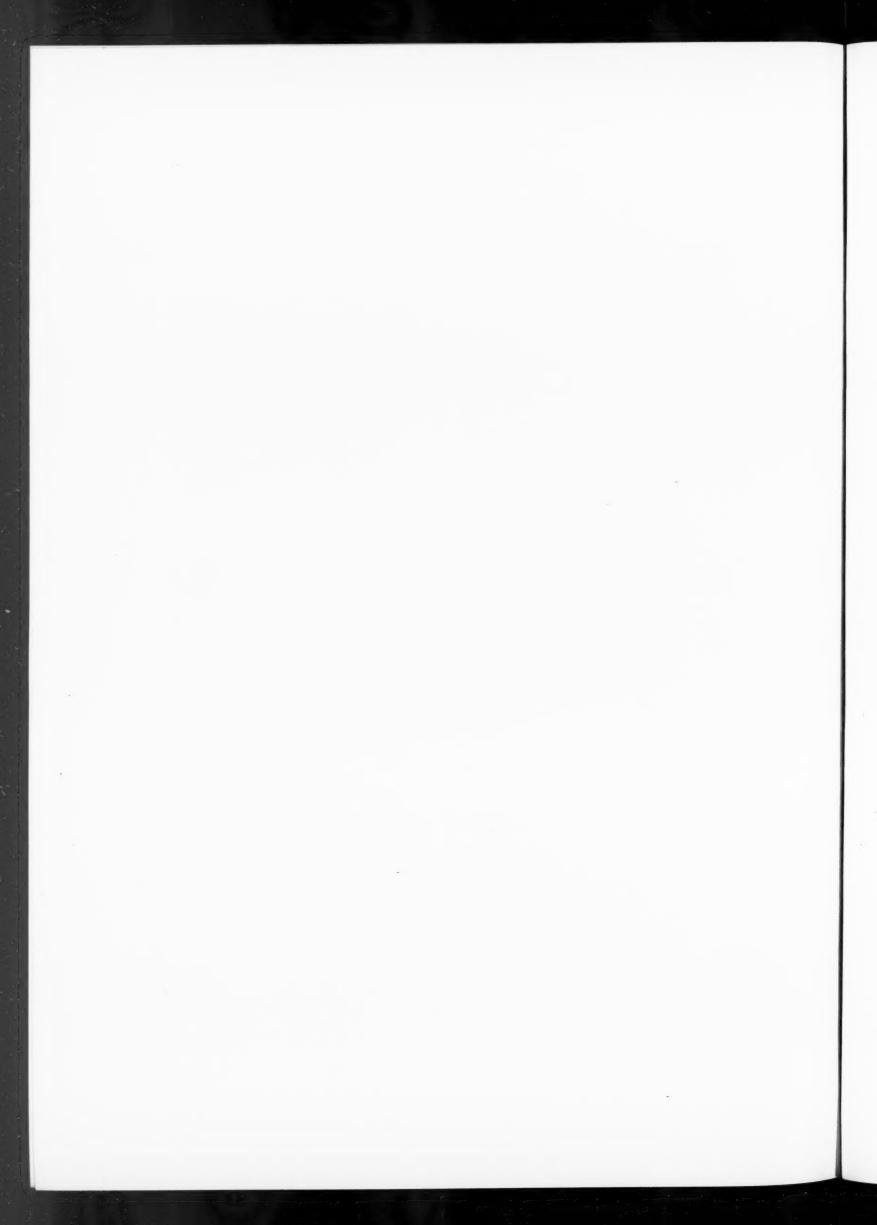
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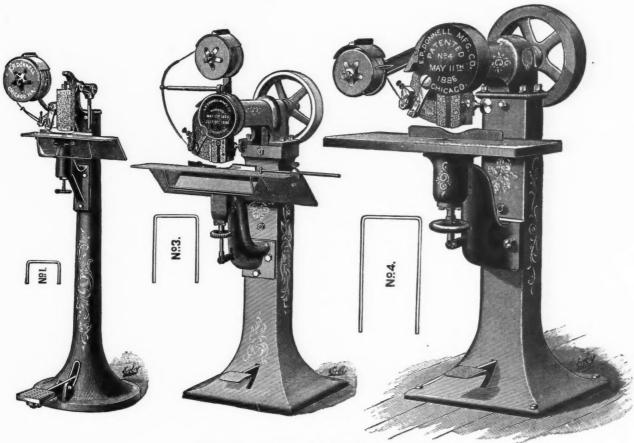


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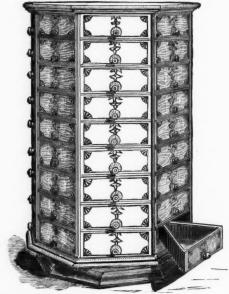
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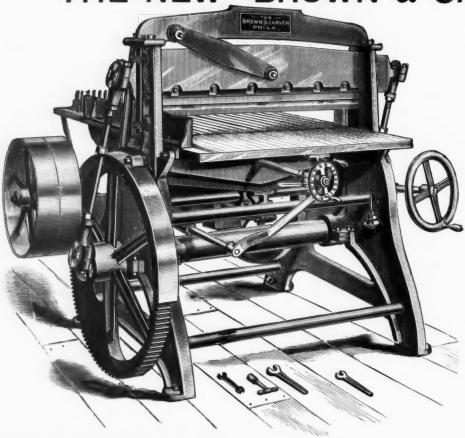
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THE NEW "BROWN & CARVER."



The Most Durable. Accurate. Reliable, Compact

## PAPER CUTTING MACHINE

ON THE MARKET.

C. R. CARVER. THIRD AND CANAL STREETS, PHILADELPHIA,

Sole Manufacturer.

Write for References, Prices, etc.





A solidly, concentratedly constructed printing machine, in whose manufacture these three considerations enter in their order:

Primarily:

DURABILITY.

Secondarily: FINISH.

Lastly:

PRICE.

# THE WHITLOCK PRESS

The foolish printer buys presses with exactly reverse considerations, and gets left. The wise printer buys a WHITLOCK, and gets a machine of

> Unequaled Speed of Production, Unrivaled Convenience of Operation, Unmatched Durability.





# THE WHITLOCK MACHINE CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS:

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, 132 TIMES BLDG.

BOSTON OFFICE, 147 HIGH STREET.

Represented in Chicago by H. H. LATHAM, 304 Dearborn St.

PRICE, \$25.00.



Patented May 26, 1885.
" Oct. 16, 1888.

# WETTER NUMBERING MACHINES FOR USE ON PRINTING PRESSES.

The Wetter Numbering Machines are simple in construction, positive in action and durable in wear; there is no feature necessary in a Numbering Machine that is not embodied in them. A boy can take them apart and put them together again.

#### NOTICE.

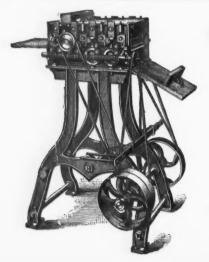
The success of the Wetter Numbering Machine has had the effect of causing other manufacturers to place infringing machines on the market. We intend to protect our patents, and have directed our attorneys to bring suit against all persons infringing them, as rapidly as evidence of such infringement can be secured.

JOSEPH WETTER & CO., 20 & 22 MORTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



Using only the Best Materials and working under the most approved formulas, we Guarantee Satisfaction in all cases.

WRITE FOR SPECIAL TERMS.



# THE EMMERICH CARD-BRONZING MACHINE.

THIS MACHINE HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED SFECIALLY FOR BRONZING HEAVY STOCK, SUCH AS PHOTOGRAPH MOUNTS, WHICH CANNOT BE BRONZED UPON A CYLINDRICAL MACHINE.

No. 1 will bronze and clean cards 10 inches in width.

No. 2 " " " " 14 " "

No. 3 " " " " 20 " "

No. 4 " " " " " 24 " "

Write for Prices and Particulars. EMMERICH & VONDERLEHR, 191 & 193 Worth St., New York.



C. POTTER, JR.
H. W. FISH.
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# TE POTTER

WEB PRINTING AND FOLDING MACHINES,

FLAT-BED PERFECTING,
LITHOGRAPHIC,
TWO-REVOLUTION, two and four roll,
DRUM CYLINDER

# PRESSES 3



ARE ACKNOWLEDGED MONEY MAKERS.

C. POTTER, JR., & Co.

CHICAGO OFFICE,

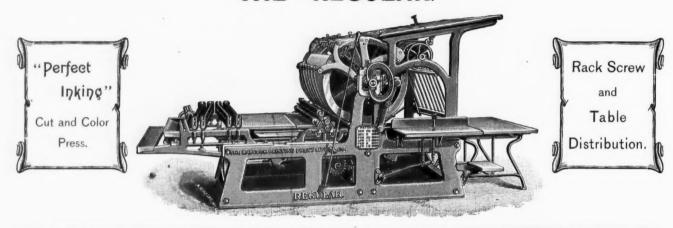
362 DEARBORN STREET.

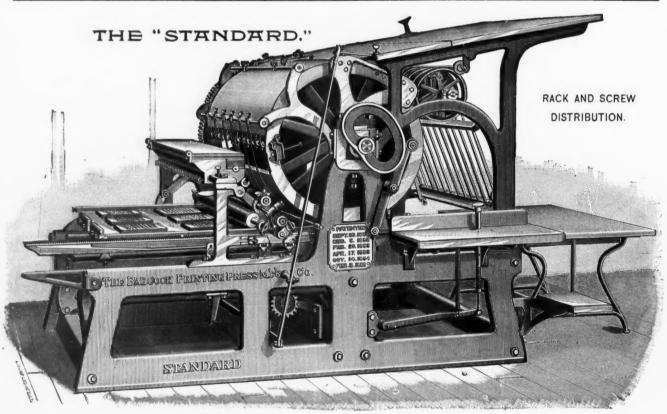
12 AND 14 SPRUCE STREET,

NEW YORK.

# The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

THE "REGULAR."





"HIGH FOUNTAIN" BOOK AND JOB PRESS.

Main Office and Works: NEW LONDON, CONN.

New York Office: 9 & 10 Tribune Building.

BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER, General Western Agents, 183, 185 and 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

#### BATES

# Automatic Numbering Machine

Numbers Consecutively,

Duplicates or Repeats.

Every Wheel Changes Automatically.

Steel Wheels,

Steel Wearing Parts, Weight 16 Ounces.

Compact, Substantial, Durable. Every Machine Guaranteed.

The work of these machines is warranted equal to finest paging machine or press work

[ **Q** . 4 WHEELS, \$14 | 6 WHEELS, \$18 ULO. 5 WHEELS, 16 7 WHEELS, 20

Send for Circular.



## Bates Manufacturing Co.

Edison Building, Broad Street, NEW YORK, N, Y., U. S. A.

Numbering Machines of all kinds made to order, cleaned and repaired.

## ONLY ONE PRINTER

In a certain town had Samples of our

#### PAPER LEATHER.

HE GOT THE JOB of printing a fine catalogue. Why? Because he could show something attractive for the Cover.

Can we send you samples? Don't forget that we are the Dealers in Bookbinders' Material of every kind, and also

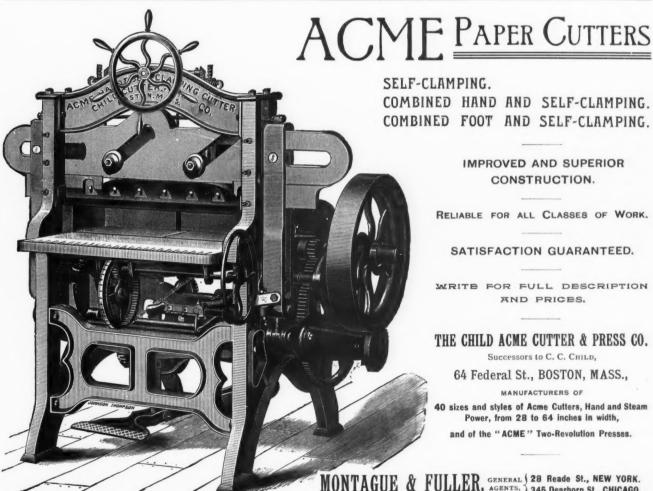
MACHINERY.

GANE BROTHERS & CO.

179 MONROE STREET,

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SELF-CLAMPING. COMBINED HAND AND SELF-CLAMPING.

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RELIABLE FOR ALL CLASSES OF WORK.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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40 sizes and styles of Acme Cutters. Hand and Steam Power, from 28 to 64 inches in width,

and of the "ACME" Two-Revolution Presses.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, GENERAL 28 Reade St., NEW YORK.







# · POINTS ·

THE value you obtain in a machine is of much greater importance to you than the price you pay for it. Broad claims do not constitute value. Examine into the construction of the "Perfected Prouty," and, among other things, compare it in the following respects with any other job press in the world:

in the world:

The weight of the "Perfected Prouty," size for size, is greater than that of any other job press, and much greater than that of most other job presses. The weight is put where it does the most good, and not into heavy counter-weights.—

#### THIS MEANS SOLIDITY AND STRENGTH.

The wearing surfaces are greater in length and size than in any other

#### THIS MEANS LONG LIFE.

All the frame bearings subject to wear are provided with heavy bushings, as is the case with no other job press.—  $\,$ 

#### THIS MEANS AN INDESTRUCTIBLE FRAME.

Double Cears and Pinions prevent the twisting strain to which all other job presses are subject, give a direct application of the power to the main cranks, and add still further to its strength and durability.

The above and many other points, such as the quality of the material and workmanship, etc., etc.—

#### MEAN INCREASED COST OF CONSTRUCTION.

Notwithstanding this, the "Perfected Prouty" is little if any higher in price than any other job press of merit. You simply pay a smaller profit and receive a greater value, besides obtaining a machine possessing valuable points to be found in no other job press at any price.

Descriptive pamphlet on application.

#### GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.

620 Atlantic Avenue, - I

BOSTON, MASS.



#### F. WESEL MANUFACTURING CO.

PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

IMPROVED KEYSTONE QUOIN

PRINTERS' MATERIALS,

11 SPRUCE ST. (Two Doors below Tribune Bldg.) NEW YORK.

# \$100 IN GOLD for hest estimples of work executed on Two Corones by the nilt of the

# Duplex Color Disc!

In order to make the division of prices more equitable we have arranged classes as follows:

#### CLASS A.

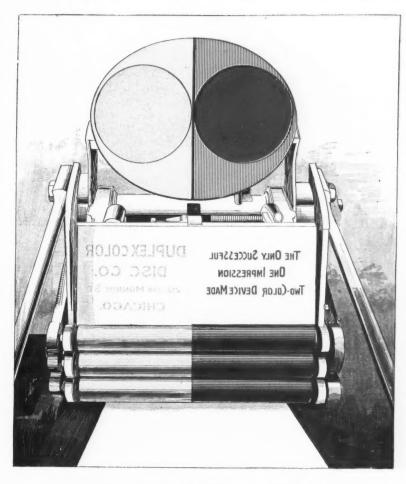
FROM OFFICES IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 OR MORE:

First Prize, = = = \$25.00 Second Prize, = = = 15.00 Third Prize, = = = 10.00

#### CLASS B.

FROM OFFICES IN TOWNS UNDER 50,000 POPULATION:

First Prize, = = = \$25.00 Second Prize, = = = 15.00 Third Prize, = = = 10.00



### THE ADVANTAGES OF ENTERING THIS CONTEST

Will Like trades apparent. It will not entail great expense. You must forward twenty use samples of the job you deem with a second a second a second of the polyton of any probability of the polyton of

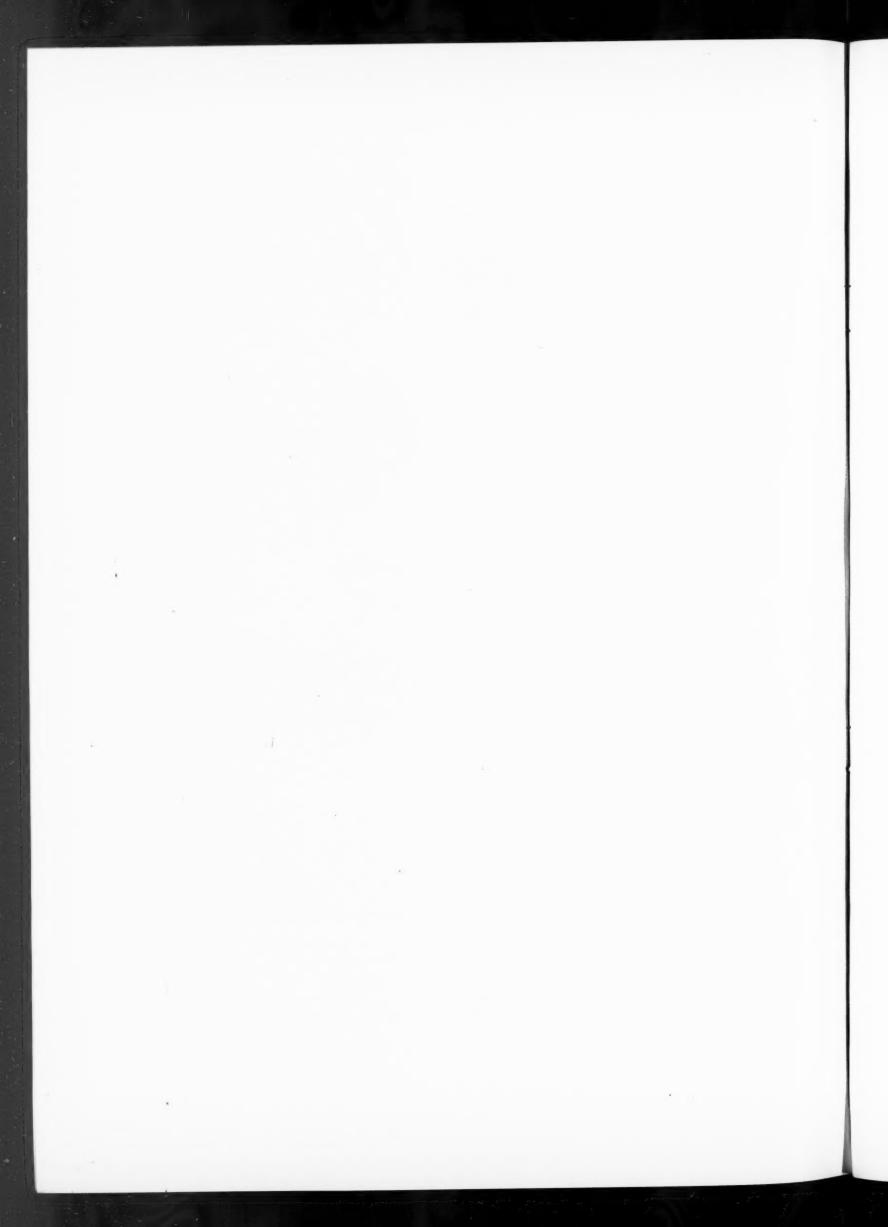
THE CONTEST CLOSES DECEMBER 1, 1892,

AND ALL SPECIMEN SHEETS MUST BE IN CHICAGO BY THAT DATE.

If the VARTET LARS according to confining at the constant method of making awards, size and had of paper to be used, and the appear to be used.

Makers of the only speciesful
Two-Galor One-Impression
Printine Device.

The Duplex Color Disc Co.
212-214 Monroe St., Ghicago.



# YOU AND YOUR NEIGHBOR.

The difference between printing offices is really one of kind and not of degree; one of quality and not of quantity.

An establishment which has *just one* latest-improved, first-quality, high-speed, two-revolution Cottrell Press is, strictly speaking, of a higher rank than an establishment with ten old second-hand, worn-out presses.

Again, the policy which dictates the purchase of the latest machinery is wisely progressive and bound to succeed. The policy which clings to old presses, and so does not progress, is anchored forever where it stands. And as the times always progress such a man is hopelessly left behind.

Just think it over on your way home tonight. You can't afford to anchor your boat.

#### C. B. COTTRELL & SONS,

8 Spruce Street, New York. 319 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 174 Fort Hill Sq., Boston, Mass.

D. H. CHAMPLIN, Western Manager.

IF YOU are in doubt as to what would be the very best Ink to use on catalogues, fine illustrations, cut work, or, in fact, any work requiring fine results,

WRITE TO US!



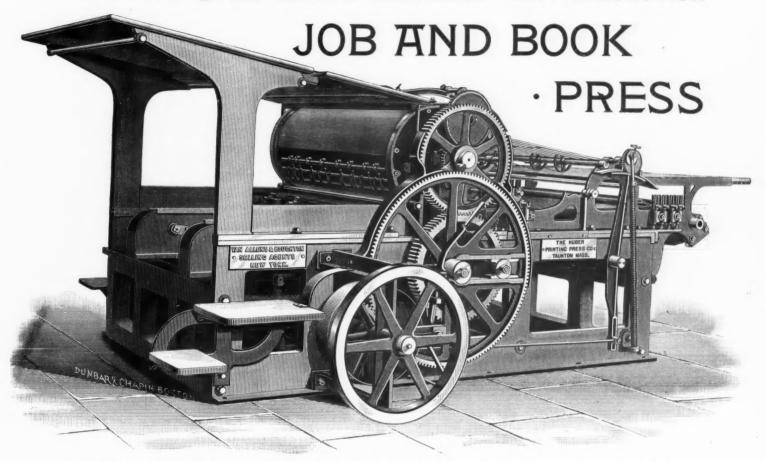


We can give you just the goods required in our H. D. Book Ink, of which we sold over 100,000 pounds in 1890. We can refer you to houses that have ordered and used tons of it, and would not be without it. Give it a trial.

The Queen City Printing Ink Co. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

WE STAND ON MERIT ALONE.

# THE HUBER CRANK MOVEMENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION



Double Rolling. Single End. Six Four-Inch Face Tracks. Box Frame. No Springs. Front or Back Delivery.

UNEQUALED BY ANY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS IN IMPRESSION, REGISTER, DISTRIBUTION, SPEED AND LIFE.

The Huber Presses are used by the representative houses of this country, who will substantiate all we claim for them. Send for descriptive circulars of our Sheet Perfecting Book Press, Two-Color Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Crank Movement" Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book "Air-Spring" Press, and Two-Revolution "Mustang" Rapid Jobber "Crank Movement."

		SIZES.		DIMENSIONS, WEIGHT AND SPEED.						
NO.	ROLLERS COVERING ENTIRE FORM.	BED INSIDE BEARERS.	MATTER.	NO.	LENGTH OVER ALL.	WIDTH OVER ALL.	HEIGHT OVER ALL.	WEIGHT BOXED.	SPEED.	
$1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2$	4 3 4 3 4 3	44 x 60 in. 48 x 60 in. 37 x 57 in. 41 x 57 in. 37 x 52 in. 41 x 52 in.	40½ x 56 in. 44½ x 56 in. 34 x 54 in. 38 x 54 in. 34 x 48 in. 38 x 48 in.	1 4-roller 1 3-roller 1½ 4-roller 1½ 3-roller 2 4-roller 2 3-roller	15 ft. 15 ft. 8 in. 13 ft. 6 in. 14 ft. 2 in. 13 ft. 6 in. 14 ft. 2 in.	9 ft. 3 in. 9 ft. 3 in. 8 ft. 7 in. 8 ft. 7 in. 8 ft. 7 in. 8 ft. 7 in.	6 ft. 4 in. 6 ft. 4 in. 5 ft. 5 in.	About 8½ tons.  '' 9 ''  '' 7½ ''  '' 8 ''  '' 7½ ''	1,100 to 1,500 1,000 to 1,400 1,300 to 1,800 1,200 to 1,700 1,300 to 1,900 1,200 to 1,800	

We furnish with Press—Counter Shaft, Hangers, Cone Pulleys, Driving Pulleys, two sets of Roller Stocks, Wrenches, Boxing and Shipping.

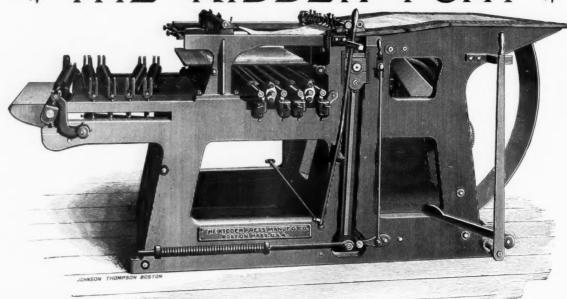
#### YAN ALLENS & BOUGHTON,

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No. 256 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

H. W. THORNTON, Western Manager.





A NEW CYLINDER PRESS embracing the following valuable features: Front delivery, printed side up, close to the feeder's eye; perfect hair-line register at 2,500 impressions per hour; bed driven by direct crank; four form rollers; table distribution; throw-off; back-up; extremely simple and durable; convenient to make ready; designed to cover the finest grades of letterpress printing, including color work.

EXCEPTIONAL INDUCEMENTS are offered to introduce this new machine. Please correspond for particulars. It will be furnished to responsible houses on thirty days' free use and trial at our risk, returnable at our expense if not as represented.

Please send for catalogue embracing our Self-Feeding Job Presses and our Paper Slitting and Rewinding Machinery in various sizes.

Builders of Wellington P. Kidder's New Adjustable Rotary Web Perfecting Press for half-tone and other fine printing, in four regular sizes up to 43 x 60 inches.

Telephone Connections. Cable Address-Reddik, Boston.

THE KIDDER PRESS MFG. CO., 20 to 34 Norfolk Ave., BOSTON, MASS.

#### WE PRINT

CARDS, CIRCULARS, PROGRAMS, LETTERHEADS, BILLHEADS, STATEMENTS, TARIFFS, FOLDERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, ETC.



#### WE BIND

BLANK-BOOKS, EDITION WORK, MAGAZINES, PAMPHLETS, ETC.

#### WE DO

RULING, NUMBERING, PERFORATING, WIRE STITCHING, SCORING, PUNCHING, ETC.

THE INLAND PRINTER IS A SPECIMEN OF OUR WORK.

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PAPER CUTTING MACHINES, BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY, etc., at

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A complete line of the

CELEBRATED SANBORN MACHINERY.

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MARSHALL PAPER-BOX MACHINES and CARD SHEARS,
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Thoroughly Overhauled

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY in large variety.

Finest Warerooms in the business.

Seven Thousand Eight Hundred (7,800) square feet of Floor Space.

Arc and Incandescent Electric Lights.

Power Machines in operation.

Handsome New Catalogue on application. Come and see us.

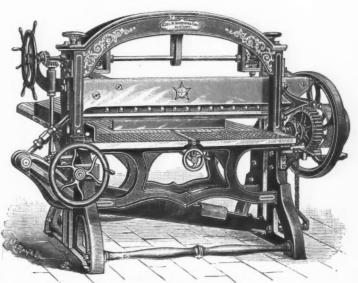
## Geo. H. Sanborn & Sons,

42 and 44

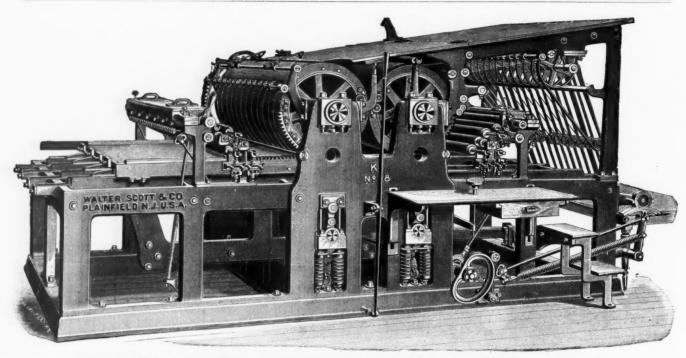
West Monroe Street,

Near Union Depot,

NEW YORK WAREROOMS: 69 BEEKMAN STREET. CHICAGO, ILL.

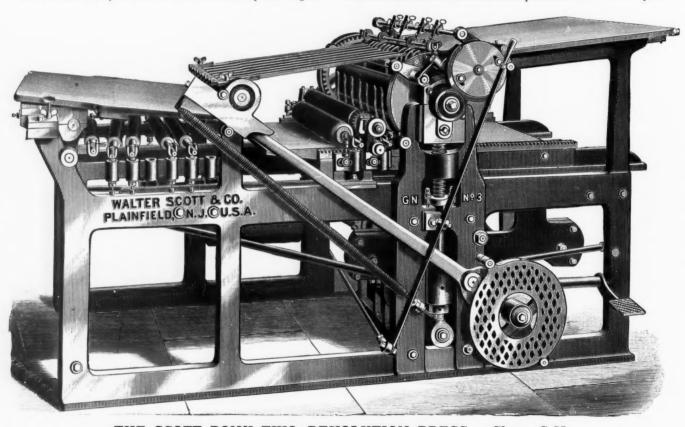


54-Inch "Star" Cutter.
One of the machines we show in operation



THE SCOTT FLAT-BED PERFECTING PRINTING MACHINE.—Class K.

This machine will print both sides of the sheet in perfect register. It will do excellent work at double the speed of a two-revolution press.



THE SCOTT PONY TWO-REVOLUTION PRESS.—Class G N.

This machine is especially adapted for stationery and jobbing work. It can be easily and expeditiously operated, will give a perfect impression and register. The construction is first-class throughout, with our well-known bed movement, air cushioning cylinders, trip of impression at will, oscillating feed gauge, table, rack and screw distribution, and many conveniences which tend to make an efficient, durable and reliable machine.

#### WALTER SCOTT & CO.

New York Office, Times Building.

PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

PRINTING MACHINERY.

# THE "BENNETT" PAPER FOLDER

Economical, Labor Saving, Unique.

#### HAND FEED AND ATTACHABLE TO PRESS.

The verdict from the pressroom regarding our machine is proving that we "builded better than we knew" in undertaking the construction of a reliable folder at such a low price. We believe there is such a thing as an illegitimate price for a good and worthy article, and we have endeavored to build for the future, believing that an honest machine could be built at a low price, making it possible for many country publishers to have the benefit of a folder, and the result so far is very gratifying.

At the price we are selling the "Bennett" any paying newspaper stands in its own light to continue without a folding machine. Some of the advantages of a folder: When the "last side comes down late" the "kids" are out on time and the edition is pasted, trimmed and neatly folded in book form, if an eight or sixteen page, and a great annoyance is disposed of. It aids your circulator in building up your circulation, because you show enterprise and thrift, and your young man that "hustles" for "ads" gets outside prices for inside pages. And if you have a sixteen or thirty-two page pamphlet to run the folder helps in making a margin on the job and enables you to figure on work you could not handle without. We are building

#### NEWSPAPER, PAMPHLET AND CIRCULAR FOLDING MACHINES,

. . . AND A . . .

"READY PRINT" PERFORATING, PASTING AND FOLDING MACHINE COMBINED, taking papers direct from the cylinder without a fly or jogger.

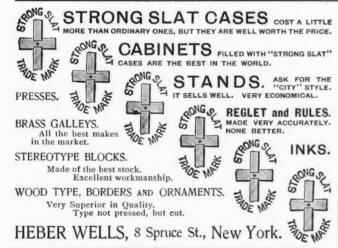
Publishers of "Ready Prints" will appreciate this machine.

Our "HANDY" JOB FOLDER is just what the name implies. Write us before purchasing.

Very respectfully,

#### The Rockford Folder Co., Manufacturers,

ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS.



PRINTING LITHOGRAPHIC

VARNISHES AND PLATE OILS.

ESTABLISHED 1869. St. bouis Printing Ink Works.

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120 AND 122 FRANKEIN STREET,

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Agents for Parsons Paper Co's celebrated Writings, Bonds, etc. Special attention given to furnishing regular publications.

# National Paging and Numbering Machine.



The most reliable and simple machine in the market where consecutive, alternate and repeated numbering is required.

With or without power, or both if desired.

Over 400 machines in use.

Figures cut to suit customers.

Repeaters furnished with every machine.

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## BARNHART BROS. & SPINDLER

(INCORPORATED),

MANUFACTURERS OF

# Superior Copper-Mixed Type

UNEQUALED IN FINISH AND WEARING QUALITIES.

ALSO DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PRINTERS'

JOB PRESSES, PAPER CUTTERS, CABINETS, STANDS, CASES, STONES, ROLLER COMPOSITION, INK, ETC., ETC.

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS FOR

Babcock "Dispatch," "Optimus," "Regular," "Standard" and "Country" Presses.

#### PRICES DOWN!

WRITE US BEFORE PURCHASING. EVERYTHING AT ROCK-BOTTOM.
NOW IS YOUR TIME TO BUY.

WRITE FOR PRICES FOR ANYTHING WANTED IN OUR LINE.

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ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

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No.

JOB OFFICE OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND

TYPE

Cast from the Best Quality of Durable Metal.

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, Excelled by None.

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In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

Type of other Founders furnished when desired.

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS, STANDS, GALLEYS, IMPOSING STONES,

Chicago Branch, CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. No. 109 Quincy St.



#### WE HAVE IN STOCK

Those Duplex-Opaque Envelopes which are so popular.

Size 6¼, price \$1.00 per M.

" 6¾, " \$1.10 per M.

We have also 2,500,000 XX excellent White Wove Envelopes, label No. 222.

Size 6¼, price 75c. per M in 20,000 lots, until sold.

" 6¾, " 85c. " " " " "

Best thin Chinas, nine colors.

Price, \$1.40 per 100 sheets, until sold.

Special No. 1 News Print.

Price, 31/8c. per lb. in 20-ream lots, until sold.

Translucent Bristols, three-ply, six shades.

Price, \$2.75 per 100 sheets, until sold.

If you will write for specimens and particulars you will be surprised to learn how large a quantity of the above or other goods we will gladly exchange for a little "current coin."

#### CALUMET PAPER CO.

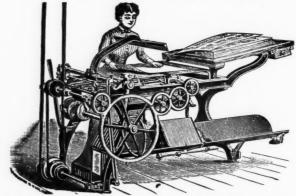
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#### PAPER====

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FOR FINE BOOK AND PAMPHLET WORK.



FOLDING, and FOLDING and PASTING MACHINES

Feeding to side guides for PERIODICAL WORK.

## CHAMBERS BROTHERS COMPANY.

Fifty-Second St., below Lancaster Ave., PHILADELPHIA.

MONTAGUE & FULLER, General Agents,

28 Reade Street, 345 Dearborn Street, - NEW YORK,

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# Who will best Illustrate your Advertising?

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IN LINE OR
HALF-TONE ARE
SECOND TO NONE
DONE IN THIS
COUNTRY.

(

THAT WE HAVE NO
THEORY BUT TO
DO THE FINEST
WORK, FOR OUR
OWN SAKE,
AND THE LOWEST
IN PRICE FOR
YOURS.



THAT OUR PRICES
ARE AS LOW,
AND PERHAPS
LOWER, THAN YOU
CAN FIND IN
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA,
CHICAGO
OR ELSEWHERE.



THAT WE ARE
EQUAL TO
THE EXECUTION
OF ANY PROBLEM
IN ILLUSTRATION,
BY THE
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ARTISTS.

BOSTON ENGRAVING COMPANY,

227 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

